

## Ford Remodeling Campaign Moves After Primary Losses

### Many Top Republicans Now Think It Possible That President Will Be Denied Nomination

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT)—President Ford ordered a review of his campaign strategy yesterday after four of his top advisers said that the most damaging electoral reversals suffered by an incumbent President since Theodore Roosevelt defeated William Howard Taft in 1912.



President Ford during impromptu news conference in White House Rose Garden.

him 35, 40 per cent of the delegates. That wouldn't look good for the President.

The prospect caused evident concern at the White House. Ron Nessen, the presidential press secretary, told reporters, "I'd be kidding you if I didn't say there was a concern that the President could possibly lose Michigan."

In addition to Michigan, whose May 18 primary offers perhaps his best chance in the next month to prevent a snowballing of Reagan support, Mr. Ford must compete in four other crossover states: Idaho, Arkansas and Tennessee on May 25 and Montana on June 1. He seems likely to lose all of them.

The two states that vote next Tuesday, Nebraska and West Virginia, do not permit cross-overs. Before Indiana, Mr. Ford had been considered the leader in West Virginia and had been thought to trail only slightly in Nebraska. But officials in both states said yesterday that Mr. Reagan now had to be considered the favorite, given his new-found momentum.

Carter Holds D.C. Lead

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter appeared today to be the winner of Tuesday's District of Columbia Democratic primary, taking both the popular vote and seven of the city's 13 delegates.

But the only clear result of the voting is confusion. "Final preliminary results" announced late last night, about 27 hours after the polls closed, showed Mr. Carter with 9,281 votes, or 39.7 per cent, which apparently would give him seven delegates.

But supporters of an uncommitted slate that came in third claim that, if disputed and un-

Continued on Page 3, Col. 2

## Quake Hits North Italy, Is Felt in 7 Countries; Many Reported Dead

From Wire Dispatches

VENICE, Friday, May 7.—An earthquake struck northern Italy last night, hitting most strongly in the eastern area between Venice and the Yugoslav border.

The quake was felt in seven countries, hitting Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, Austria and West Germany, as well as Italy.

There were unconfirmed reports of deaths and devastated areas in Buia, Italy, a town of 8,000 at the foot of the Alps, near Yugoslavia.

Other reports said 19 people were killed in northern Italy, the worst hit area.

The news agency Italia quoted a Buia policeman, reached by telephone, as saying there were "many dead, very many," and adding: "It is not time to ask questions now, send aid."

Many buildings collapsed in Buia, reportedly burying families under debris. The tremor also knocked down buildings in the nearby towns of Flagogna and Andusia.

A hotel employee in Venice, communicating by telex with Paris, said that he knew of no major damage in that city. But he said the situation in Udine, northeast of Venice, was reportedly very serious. A radio report said part of Udine had been destroyed.

The tremor sent hundreds of thousands of Italians rushing from their homes, especially in the Venice area.

Telephone Service Cut

Hundreds of occupants of high-rise buildings in Belgium fled their apartments when shock waves were felt. There were no casualties and no reports of damage in Belgium, authorities said.

The wave that hit Belgium followed approximately a line from Mons on the French border through Brussels to Antwerp near the Dutch border.

Telephone service between Italy and the rest of Europe was cut. The tremor caused cracks in buildings in Nancy, France, and Munich and Frankfurt.

In Vienna, the Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics said that the epicenter of the tremor probably was at Tolmezzo, near the Italian-Austrian border.

In Uppsala, Sweden, the Meteorological Institute registered the earthquake at 6.5 to 6.8 on the Richter scale. Prof. Marcus Beath described the quake as "unusually strong." He compared it with the devastating quake in Skopje, Yugoslavia, in 1963, which had a Richter magnitude of 6.0.

Measure of Motion

The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. In populated areas, an earthquake of 3.5 on the scale can cause light damage in the local area, 4 can cause moderate damage, 5 considerable damage, and 6 can be severe. A reading of 7 is a major earthquake, capable of widespread, heavy damage.

In Verona, also north of Venice, a roar filled the air shortly before the earth and buildings trembled.

Gianfranco Tagliapietra, his wife and children were among the thousands of Venetians who rushed out of their homes.

"I saw chimneys falling, and the sirens of police and fire squad boats filled the air," said Mr. Tagliapietra, 35. "No one remembers a tremor this strong in Venice and everyone is in a panic."

In many parts of Austria and in several Czechoslovak towns, walls shook and furniture and other objects trembled.

Power was temporarily cut in parts of Austria, and in the westernmost Vorarlberg Province, one of Austria's three radio stations went off the air.

In the 1963 earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia, the death toll was 1,101 persons killed and 3,350 injured. Four-fifths of the city of 170,000 inhabitants was leveled.

### Relations Warmer

## Accord by Egypt, PLO On Lebanon Reported

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, May 6 (NYT)—Egypt and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization have reached a broad understanding for cooperation in Lebanon and on the international scene after nine months of strained relations, according to informed Arab officials. Sources close to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chief, said yesterday that the main purpose of the understanding was to strengthen Mr. Arafat's hand in his resistance to what they called "a Syrian attempt to bring the Palestinian resistance movement in Lebanon under the control of Damascus."

The Egyptian-PLO reconciliation was brought about with the help of Saudi Arabia, the officials said. The Saudis also have been acting as mediators between Egypt and Syria and between the PLO leadership and Syria.

For President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, the rapprochement with Mr. Arafat is the first step back from the isolation in which he has found himself within the Arab world since he signed the second disengagement agreement with Israel in September.

Assertive Stance

The Egyptian leader is expected by observers here to return to an assertive Arab nationalist stance in defense of the Palestinians.

Under the terms of the Egyptian-PLO understanding, more than 1,000 soldiers of the Egypt-based Ain Jalut Brigade of the Palestine Liberation Army are known to have arrived in Lebanon to counterbalance the presence of as-Sala, the Syrian-controlled Palestinian guerrilla organization, and of the Syrian-based units of the Palestine Liberation Army.

Secondly, Egypt acted at the express demand of the PLO leadership when it took the initiative to bring about a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in March to discuss the situation on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, informed Arab sources said.

The Palestinians, in turn, have agreed to tone down their public criticism of the disengagement agreement with Israel and, specifically, to refrain from personal attacks on Mr. Sadat, the sources said.

Radio Station

Finally, Egypt is understood to have promised to give the PLO control, fairly soon, of the Voice of Palestine radio station in Cairo, which was taken over by the Egyptian state radio last fall.

The first contingent of the Ain Jalut Brigade had been sent by sea from Alexandria, Egypt, to the Syrian port of Latakia, from where it was to move overland into northern Lebanon. But it was blocked and put back aboard ship by the Syrians, according to Palestinian sources.

The soldiers eventually reached the southern Lebanese port of Sidra, which is under the control of el-Fatah, the largest commando group within the PLO. The officers were issued student visas and flew from Cairo to Beirut aboard commercial airliners, Palestinian sources said.

The first public indication of a reconciliation between Egypt and the PLO leadership occurred Saturday when Mr. Sadat, in a speech in the city of Suez, went out of his way to praise the Palestinians.

Claim on Elections

Mr. Sadat said, among other things, that the recent municipal elections on the Israeli-occupied West Bank had borne out the PLO's claim to the sole representative of the Palestinians.

Wafa, the news agency of the PLO, in its first favorable comment about Egypt in nine months, praised Mr. Sadat's speech.

But as-Sala attacked the Wafa commentary, as did a spokesman for the extremist (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Anwar Sadat



Yasser Arafat

### Suggests \$1-Billion Fund

## Kissinger Outlines Plan to Assist Third World Countries

From Wire Dispatches

OBI, May 6.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today outlined a plan to combat poverty, to establish a fund to assist the establishment of a new resources bank.

Kissinger spoke to the UN Economic and Social Council, then went to Paris, ending a 13-day African tour. Mr. Kissinger arrived in Paris at 10:30 p.m.

His 10,000-word address drew warm applause from the 4,500 delegates. Mr. Kissinger proposed the establishment of a resources bank to invest in development of raw materials in poor countries.

He also announced U.S. willingness to participate in an international stockpile program to stabilize world food prices. He proposed establishment of a privately owned "technology corps" to Third World workers and to financial aid.

Reaction to Kissinger's reaction to the Kissinger was cautious but generally favorable. But some nations, in particular, were skeptical of the proposals.

Developing countries expressed that the Kissinger had opened a door to progress in world economic problems. They are parts of Kissinger's that are an inch wide now when we will be able to drive a truck through them," he said.

Yugoslav expert on technology said: "Kissinger's speech is a step forward and more specific than what the U.S. has said in the past."

French Finance Minister Pierre Fourcade said: "I am against the proliferation of institutions... I am open to setting up a \$1-billion right away when it might as well be before it was used."

Existing Organizations said that investments could be handled through existing institutions such as the World Bank.

Reports in the U.S. delegation that the full Kissinger proposal would result in higher prices for raw goods in industrialized nations.

He said that some U.S. government agencies opposed this part of the program, but that the State Department view had been changed. An expert called the plan an insurance policy to stability to the world's economy.

Kissinger said in an interview with the three main U.S. news networks that debate his proposals "could become a scintillating here."

He said that the Soviet Union might not support the program, but would have "no means of blocking it" because Soviet financial support is not essential.

Mr. Kissinger said his program tells the Third World nations that "they should get off the slogans and get to work on a concrete program."

He rejected two cherished goals of Third World nations—a plan to "index" commodity prices so they rise automatically with inflation and a proposal for a general moratorium on poor nations' debt payments.

He also warned developing countries that policies of confrontation with the West would not work.

"The United States, better than almost any other nation, could survive a period of economic warfare," he said.

"The developing countries [would] only hurt themselves... through curbed scarcities, cartels, embargos or arbitrary seizures of property," he said.

The proposal for the international resources bank was the major element of Mr. Kissinger's blueprint.

Its main purpose would be to encourage multinational corporations to invest in development of minerals and other resources in poor countries by offering them insurance against nationalization.

U.S. officials said that the U.S. contribution to the \$1 billion fund to start the bank would be about \$200 million.

Mr. Kissinger went part way toward accepting a Third World proposal for stockpiles of major commodities as a safeguard against price fluctuations.

But he held out for a case-by-case approach to each commodity, implicitly rejecting a Third World Secretary proposal to create a special \$6-billion fund.

Mr. Kissinger said that the measure was likely to curb Italian tourism abroad and might lead to retaliation by other countries, depriving Italy of needed tourist income.

The deposit requirement meant that an Italian wanting to travel abroad would have to deposit an additional \$50,000 lire (\$375) to obtain the 500,000 lire (\$350) in foreign currency that he is authorized to take out of Italy.

The lira has dropped more than 30 per cent in value since the current political crisis began in January. It had fallen sharply in the last three days.

Mr. Colombo said today that Italian monetary reserves were "sufficient to assure orderly conditions in the [foreign exchange] markets and eliminate unusual swings" in the relationship between the lira and other currencies.

"We are also," he added, "in a position to draw on new and not insignificant means of support from our European partners, should we ever have the need."

In a related development, the Bank of Italy is considering steps to speed up the return of foreign exchange earned by exporters to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Italy Restricts Lira's Outflow With Rules on Imports, Travel

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, May 6.—Italy imposed its heaviest postwar restrictions on the outflow of capital today to shore up the crumbling lira.

Premier Aldo Moro's government, which resigned six days ago, stayed on as a caretaker Cabinet, pending national elections June 20, imposed the curbs on currency dealings for a three-month period with permission from Italy's European Economic Community partners.

Acting a few hours after the lira fell to an all-time low of 916 to \$1 on the Milan market yesterday, the government ordered importers, Italians traveling abroad and other buyers of foreign currency to deposit 50 per cent of the sum involved in interest-free accounts with the Bank of Italy.

Only wheat importers were exempted from the measure, which Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said would withhold about 4 trillion lire (\$4 billion) from speculators.

Lira Rebounds

The lira promptly regained ground as a result of the measure, closing in Milan at 899.80 to \$1 with a gain of 2.6 per cent. But businessmen warned of possible adverse effects.

The Commerce Confederation said that the compulsory deposits were likely to push prices

that helped West Germany "out of its isolation."

The Elysee statement today called Mr. Chirac's remarks "perfectly natural," but said they did not "put into doubt" the basic Paris-Bonn relationship. The Italian government also has raised the issue with Bonn.

Despite the obvious Elysee effort to smooth the waters, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is known to think that Mr. Schmidt spends too much time criticizing his European partners.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own views tend to focus on the problems that Communist governments would create for the European community. He believes that a Communist government would be protectionist and inconsistent with the European community's free exchange traditions.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that events in Portugal during the last two years have opened the floodgates of a kind of permanent intervention of some nations into the affairs of others. He points out to visitors that France does not do it and he does not think that other nations should.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thinks that the Communist influence in such nations as Angola is linked to the paralysis of western policy, not to any ideological preference. He believes that the Africans have turned to the Communists to help rid themselves of colonialism, but that the West has basically far more potential influence than the Communists. He believes that this influence must be used through such vehicles as the 37-delegation North-South economic conference meeting here since February and through more Western development aid for the Africans.

The President will not visit New York, scene of several demonstrations against French Middle East policy during the visit of President Georges Pompidou in 1970. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that his visit would have gone largely unnoticed in New York.

The poll showed that there is a wide difference of opinion between the so-called average American and highly educated ones. The average American tends to view France as more hostile. The exact figures in the poll have not been published.

Paris Trails Bonn in French-Ordered Survey in U.S.

PARIS, May 6 (NYT)—A poll commissioned by the French government and conducted in the United States for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing shows that France trails Britain and West Germany in the estimation of Americans.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is known to be disappointed by the results of the poll and hopes that his visit to the United States this month will change opinion to some degree.

The poll shows that 80 per cent of Americans believe that Britain is an economically stronger nation than France. It also shows

that, to a great degree, they believe France is a nation unfriendly to the United States.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the poll showed the misunderstanding Americans had of Gaulism. He believes it shows that Americans think that if other nations try to be independent of the United States it means they are hostile.

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Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will go to Washington in a Concorde jet May 17 to begin a six-day trip. He will address a joint session of Congress and the National Press Club. He will also go to Philadelphia and Yorktown to help celebrate the U.S. Bicentennial, and to Houston and New Orleans.

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## Capital Is Relatively Calm

## Fighting Continues Outside Beirut

BEIRUT, May 6 (UPI)—Rival militia units exchanged machine-gun and mortar fire outside Beirut today, but the capital was relatively calm. Political fighting continued to threaten the next step toward peace, the election of a new president, scheduled for Saturday.

At least 66 persons died in

fighting in Beirut suburbs and in the mountains west of the capital. In Beirut, Palestine Liberation Army troops kept factions apart in the main confrontation areas.

On the political front, a rightist Phalangist party delegation arrived back from Damascus after talks with Syrian President Hafez

al-Assad and conferred with the outgoing president, Suleiman Franjeh.

Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel said that in Syria the delegation discussed ways of "securing stability" in Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel said the Phalangists could not be accused of being "an agent of Syria or any other country—particularly since those who are accusing us of this now have previously accused us of being hostile to Syria."

He stressed the Phalangist conviction that "any peace solution through the election of a new president and the formation of a new government will not mean anything unless there is a security force capable of imposing the law and implementing it."

The vote for a new president apparently will be a contest between the Phalangist-Syrian candidate, Elias Sarkis, the governor of the Central Bank, and the leftist candidate, Raymond Eddé.

No Third Candidate

Talk of a third candidate being put forward ended when Syria made it clear that it did not favor a challenge from the leader of a bloc of independent deputies in parliament, Suleiman Ali, Mr. Ali said that after talks with Syrian officials he had decided to support Mr. Sarkis "in accordance with the wishes of our Syrian brothers."

Mr. Ali's reference to Syrian activities in the campaign prompted the leftist coalition to hold another meeting under Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt to discuss the situation.

Mr. Jumblatt has demanded that Syria remove its peacekeeping forces from Lebanon until after the election.

Political sources said there was a possibility that the leftists might insure that there would not be a quorum of 86 of the 88 members when parliament meets Saturday.

Italy Restricts Lira Outflow

(Continued from Page 1) Italy. A decree on this is expected before Monday.

In Brussels today, the EEC Commission warned Italy that it will order a suspension of the 5 per cent import deposit rule if it proves too restrictive or seriously harms trade among member states.

A Blow to Free Trade

The measure, which came into force at midnight, is a heavy blow to the already troubled EEC, breaching its fundamental principle of free trade.

But EEC officials said that the warning is largely cosmetic and that, in discussions here today, the permanent representatives (ambassadors) of the nine member nations were in accord that the measure was necessary and urgent.

In Paris, French officials said that Italy's decision was a blow to Common Market principles, but there was also sympathy and understanding for Italy's predicament just before next month's general elections.

Conservatism Forms Group

WASHINGTON, May 6 (Reuters)—John Connally, former Treasury secretary, has said he has organized a national citizens group to proclaim U.S. opposition to a Communist victory in Italy's national elections next month. His intention to form the group was reported April 30.

Mr. Connally said this week that the "Citizens Alliance for Mediterranean Freedom" would "demonstrate to the people of the Mediterranean that the people of this country care about their struggles for freedom."

He said the group would play no direct role in Italy's election but it might send sports, entertainment or political personalities to appear in Italy.

India, Pakistan Talks Set May 12

NEW DELHI, May 6 (AP)—India and Pakistan will hold talks on restoring diplomatic relations May 12-14 in Islamabad, an official spokesman said here today.

The talks, announced last month, are aimed at concluding agreements on restoration of air services and overflights, rail and road links and normalization of the relations which were severed in the 1971 India-Pakistan war, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman said.

The Indian delegation will be headed by Foreign Secretary J.S. Mehta and the Pakistani delegation by Foreign Secretary Aga Shahi, he said.



WEST BANK DEAL—Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres (right) agreed yesterday to lift the five-day curfew in Nablus, largest city of the occupied West Bank, after Mayor Bessam Shaka promised to maintain order there.

## Curfew Is Removed by Israel In Two Towns on West Bank

TEL AVIV, May 6.—Israeli authorities today lifted a curfew that had forced Arab residents of the West Bank town of Tulkarm and the Casbah section of Nablus to remain in their homes during the Israeli Independence Day holiday.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres made the ruling after meeting with Mayor Bessam Shaka and the City Council, the national radio said.

The old city of Nablus had been under a curfew since Saturday, when Israeli troops killed an Arab during a confrontation with a rock-throwing crowd.

Tulkarm had been under a curfew since Monday, when crowds of youngsters clashed with Israeli troops.

Under curfew regulations, residents were allowed to leave their homes for an hour a day to buy food, but they complained that supplies were running short.

The radio said that Mr. Peres promised financial aid for the Nablus municipality's development plans.

Meanwhile, at the United Nations in New York, Israel yesterday accused Egypt of using the Security Council as a battlefield in its rivalry with Syria for the role of champion of Palestinian rights.

"It is for this barren purpose that you have been summoned here in order to satisfy Egyptian

political motives completely unrelated to the issue under discussion," Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog told the council during debate on Egyptian charges of an Israeli reign of terror on the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

The debate is part of an Egyptian effort to reassert itself in the Arab world and to score over the Syrians, Mr. Herzog said.

Second Time

Diplomatic sources said Egypt brought the question of Israeli policy on the West Bank before the council for the second time in two months to exploit a rift between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In Tel Aviv, government officials said Syria would probably push for a Security Council session on Israel's territorial conquests in exchange for renewing the mandate of UN peacekeeping forces on the Golan Heights at end of the month.

Israel, meanwhile, announced today that it had smashed an Arab guerrilla group on the West Bank before the group could carry out planned attacks against targets in the central and northern regions of Israel.

The group, belonging to the el-Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla organization, included Arabs from Nablus and Jenin, a military communiqué said.

Italian War Hero Is Arrested In 1974 Plot to Kidnap Leone

TURIN, May 6.—Police have arrested an Italian World War II hero on charges of plotting to kidnap the President of Italy and overthrow the government.

Police gave no details of the charges against Edgardo Sogno, 61, who was taken into custody last night, and said only that he was accused of conspiring in 1974 to abduct President Giovanni Leone and illegally change the nation's form of government.

Luciano Violante, the judge who issued the arrest warrant, said Mr. Sogno had been under investigation for some time in connection with a 1970 plot to overthrow the government. The 1970 plot, canceled just before it was to occur, was masterminded by the late Fascist Junio Valerio Borghese.

Arrested with Mr. Sogno was an associate, Luigi Cavallo. A former cavalry officer, Mr. Sogno led a monarchist resistance group against the Nazis in World War II under the name "Comdr. Franchi."

In the 1946 referendum, Mr. Sogno campaigned vigorously for the retention of the monarchy. Italian voters rejected the regime, and the king had to leave the country—before going he bestowed the title of count on Mr. Sogno.

Envoys to Sarajevo

After this, Mr. Sogno founded anti-Communist organizations and entered the diplomatic service, serving as an embassy official in Washington and later ambassador to Burma. He retired as ambassador in 1971 to devote himself entirely to politics.

The opposition Liberal party, of which he was a prominent member, recently suspended him from membership for six months

## News Analysis Israel Fears Rift With U.S. on P

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, May 6 (NYT).—Although the recent publicized disagreement between the United States and Israel has concerned aid and arms supplies to Egypt, a more difficult, potentially explosive issue lies just beneath the surface. It is the question of negotiations with the Palestinians. Serious concern is being expressed here about the possibility of a confrontation with the United States over the issue after the November election.

Officially, the positions of the two governments appear to dovetail. Israel opposes negotiating with the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Ford administration for the moment is not arguing the point. The U.S. position is partly a result of election-year considerations and partly a tacit acknowledgment that no substantive negotiations are likely this year regardless of Israel's position.

After that, Israeli officials fear, a basic conflict may arise whether Mr. Ford stays in office or another man becomes president. In the interest of getting negotiations started and avoiding new fighting that might lead to a renewed oil embargo, the theory goes, any U.S. administration is likely to press Israel to open negotiations with the Palestinians.

Continued Unrest

Israel fears on this score have been aggravated lately by continued unrest on the occupied West Bank and the results of the recent municipal elections there. Speaking privately, officials here concede that the United States is likely to view the widespread victories by the nationalist candidates in most of the West Bank towns as an endorsement of the PLO leadership.

Whether this is a legitimate interpretation of the results of the voting is beside the point. If the PLO chiefs become generally accepted in the United States and elsewhere as the representative leaders of the West Bank, the damage will already have been done from Israel's point of view. The inevitable result, in the opinion of officials here, will be U.S. pressure on Israel to reconsider its stand. The PLO will

## U.S. Aide Asserts Saudi-Aid Claim Was Misleading

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI).—A State Department official yesterday described as "misleading" a former U.S. ambassador's statement that Washington ignored Saudi Arabian offers to reduce Soviet influence in Africa.

But spokesman Frederick Brown declined to respond in detail to the congressional testimony of James Akins, former ambassador to Saudi Arabia, on the ground that the matter is "complex" and that the State Department had not seen a full text of Mr. Akins' testimony.

"The inferences drawn from that testimony are misleading," he said.

Mr. Brown cited Mr. Akins' suggestion that Washington ignored the Saudi offer to counter Soviet military influence in Somalia because the administration needed the Soviet money to justify building a U.S. base on Diego Garcia Island.

Mr. Akins told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee Tuesday that the Saudis had offered to replace the Russians as a source of economic aid for Somalia and to buy U.S. weapons for Somalia as well. The Soviet Union has been building an extensive base in the East African coastal nation.

Mr. Akins said that the administration never responded to the Saudi offer. A veteran of about 20 years' service as a diplomat, he has in effect been dropped from the Foreign Service since his assignment in Saudi Arabia ended.

Singapore Establishes Cambodian Relations

SINGAPORE, May 6 (AP).—Singapore today became the fourth non-Communist nation in Southeast Asia to establish diplomatic relations with Cambodia since the Khmer Rouge came to power last spring.

A government statement said that the step was taken "to strengthen our relations as members of the nonaligned group of countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect for national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the domestic affairs of each country."

Meanwhile, an air force general and captain were acquitted on charges of instigating the military to disobey laws and break the oath of allegiance to Italy's Constitution.

The case centered on an article last year in an air force monthly which discussed the possibility of a military take-over in extreme circumstances.

Gen. Luigi Torzi, editor of the magazine, and Capt. Clemente Timbrelli, author of the article, denied that they were advocating a military coup.

Record Paris Heat

PARIS, May 6 (AP).—The temperature reached 84 degrees (30C) in Paris today, making it the hottest May 6 here since the French Weather Bureau started keeping records in 1872. The previous high was 83.9C in 1880.

## Egypt Said Moving to Hq Deterioration in Soviet Ty

CAIRO, May 6 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat has decided that Egypt's estrangement from the Soviet Union has gone far enough and is moving on several fronts to halt the deterioration in relations between the two countries, according to informed Egyptian and foreign sources.

In recent days, the Egyptians have made several conciliatory gestures toward Moscow, and Mr. Sadat has been saying in private conversations and public speeches that he is not seeking any further quarrels with the Soviet Union.

The two nations signed a new trade agreement last week, after months of delay, and a Soviet delegation is expected here next month to discuss a proposed five-year commercial accord. The Egyptian press, according to informed analysts, has been instructed to modify the anti-Soviet tone of its recent articles.

There is no indication, however, of any change in the fundamental dispute over military supplies and equipment that led Mr. Sadat to ask in March for the abrogation of the Soviet-Egyptian treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Requested by Moscow

Soviet sources say that the recent flurry of diplomatic consultations between the two countries, undertaken at Soviet request, did not deal with resumption of Soviet military shipments to Egypt. Western military experts say they have no reason to doubt Mr. Sadat's continued assertions that Moscow has shut off the supply of spare parts, replacements and new weapons to Egypt's Soviet-equipped armed forces, and say they do not expect such shipments to resume.

Relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union dropped to a 25-year low last winter after abrogation of the treaty, expulsion of Soviet ships from the port of Alexandria and the establishment of a warm new friendship between Egypt and China.

As recently as Friday, Mr. Sadat told a Danish television team that the Russians were continuing to deny Egypt the military parts and maintenance service that the country needs to keep its weapons operational, and added that Soviet attempts to interfere in Egyptian domestic affairs contributed to the decision to scrap the treaty.

At about that same time, the Cairo press annoyed the Russians further by printing a story saying that a former U.S. Air Force base in Libya had been turned over to the Soviet Union by Col. Moamer Ghadhafi and that the Communist flag was flying over the soil. That account drew exasperated denials from the Russians.

Foreign Ministry officials say that, while this was happening, however, Egypt remained aware that the Soviet Union is a superpower with which Egypt needs to cooperate in the United Nations and on such matters as the convening of the Geneva Peace Conference. Cairo and Moscow have been in accord on the need to go back to Geneva, with the Palestine Liberation Organization participating, as the best way to work out a peaceful solution to the Middle East situation.

The recent meetings that Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov sought with high Egyptian officials were to coordinate strategy on these matters, diplomatic sources say.

Mr. Sadat's adoption of a conciliatory tone toward the Soviet Union, we do not want a fight with the Soviet Union. I hope the day will come when our independent position is understood and accepted and then relations between us and the Soviets will be established on a new firm ground," he said.

In the same speech, he said he had instructed Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy to publish the text of a 1973 letter from Mr. Sadat to Soviet leaders that would contain "eloquent replies" to any Soviet charges against Egypt. New Foreign Ministry officials were advising correspondents not to hold

any more for that day, they say, the decision it has been recommending.

The new trade agreement, according to Egyptian sources, provides for the maintenance of a Soviet-built industrial plant in Egypt. Egyptians had feared that Moscow would use the agreement to bring the situation closer to the one which could be seriously affected if it were to be broken.

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by Yasser Arafat.

An official of the Popular Front today dismissed the report, saying that the decision eventually has to be made with Arafat's leadership.

The official, in an interview, said that the decision to end the alliance with Egypt was a Palestinian initiative.

He described the decision that had arisen from the decision of President Sadat to charge that the Syrian and Lebanese forces were attempting to bring the Palestinians under Syrian control and to implement Syrian rule in Lebanon. This, he said, was not permitted.

Historically, he said, Palestinians could never accept the support of the prisoners of war and government, which, in his view, would always put its interests above the interests of Palestinians.

Senators Urge Administration Further Delay

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate yesterday urged the administration to delay the administration's decision to accept the support of the prisoners of war and government, which, in his view, would always put its interests above the interests of Palestinians.

Approval of the new treaty, which would allow the Soviet Union to send arms to the Soviet Union, was a key issue in the debate between the Senate and the administration. The administration's decision to accept the support of the prisoners of war and government, which, in his view, would always put its interests above the interests of Palestinians.

Four IRA Members Charged in Murders

LONDON, May 6 (AP).—Four IRA activists were charged in the murder of a British soldier in December 1974.

The four, Edward Doherty, Duggan, Hugh Butler and Hugh O'Connell, have been charged with the murder of a British soldier in December 1974.

## Plan Detailed By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

said, must be based on "fairness" and opportunity to all who wish to participate—rich and poor, north and south, consumer and producer."

In other reactions to the U.S. plan, Youssef Andouh, an Israeli Finance Ministry official, said that Mr. Kissinger now appeared to be "closer to the position of the Third World. His concession on buffer stocks for commodities of poor countries is a most crucial step forward."

West German Economics Minister Hans Friderichs described Mr. Kissinger's speech as "a step forward for the United States and a move toward a possible solution." He added: "To a very large extent, I agree with the ideas outlined by Kissinger. The idea of an international resources bank is interesting and should be examined."

In the keynote address to the conference President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines challenged a Kissinger assertion earlier this week that economic power blocs were dangerous to global stability. He urged developing nations to band together in a new "Third World economic system."

Mr. Marcos said that such a system "would serve as a vehicle for the coordination of development aid" to the world's poorest nations.

Such a body, he said, would make the Third World's voice more credible in dealing with rich industrialized states.

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200 Taxis Blockade Routes to The Hague

THE HAGUE, May 6 (AP).—Two hundred taxis blocked all main routes into The Hague early this morning, causing huge rush-hour traffic jams and delaying a session of parliament.

The drivers are demanding legislation making nonpayment of taxi fares punishable under law. The law enforces fines for nonpayment of bus or train fares but does not cover taxis.

A spokesman for the Taxi Drivers Association claimed that three drivers have been murdered this year after disputes with passengers about fares.



## Millionaires Paid No U.S. Taxes in '74

IRS Notes 1,100 Paid 49% in Levies

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The number of millionaires who paid no federal income tax in 1974 was 1,100, according to the Internal Revenue Service. The IRS said that 49 percent of the 2,200 millionaires who filed returns paid no federal income tax.

The IRS said that the number of millionaires who paid no federal income tax in 1974 was 1,100, or about 50 percent of the 2,200 millionaires who filed returns. The IRS said that the number of millionaires who paid no federal income tax in 1974 was 1,100, or about 50 percent of the 2,200 millionaires who filed returns.

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## Primary Ends 34-Year Career

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6 (UPI).—The Indiana primary ended the 34-year career of the oldest member of Congress, Rep. Ray Madden, D-Ind., who was defeated Tuesday in the Democratic primary by State Sen. Adam Benjamin Jr., 40, in a contest in which age was the major campaign issue.

## hearing Is Ordered in TWA-Injury Case

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 (AP).—A U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals overturned a lower-court ruling which had said that Trans World Airlines was not liable for injuries received by passengers during a terrorist attack at an airport in Athens.

The circuit court ruled Tuesday that the Warsaw Treaty—a 1929 agreement governing the liability of international air carriers—applied in this case. It sent the case back to the U.S. District Court in Pittsburgh for a re-hearing. Five members of a Steubenville, Ohio, family who were injured in the Aug. 5, 1973, attack on two Palestinian guerrillas sued the suit against TWA.



CALIFORNIA Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. took his growing entourage to Capitol Hill yesterday and received the kind of welcome usually reserved for movie stars.

Veteran congressmen, who wouldn't cross the room to meet any other politician, hurried to shake hands with Gov. Brown. Tourists sought his autograph. Journalists jostled for position. Frankly asking, "What'd he say? What'd he say?"

It was the biggest star since Elizabeth Taylor swept through the Capitol a few weeks ago. Sharing the limelight was Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., who offered encouragement. "You're doing beautifully," Sen. Humphrey told Gov. Brown, as they posed for photographs (above). "I'm working at it; I'm here to win," Gov. Brown replied. Gov. Brown is entered in the Maryland Democratic primary.

## Ford Is Reviewing Strategy After Four Primary Losses

(Continued from Page 1) counted ballots were included in the tally, their state would be used with Mr. Carter's.

The uncommitted "Unit 76" state, led by D.C. Del Walter

Hospital Findings End Treatment For Humphrey

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey's doctor reported yesterday that he has found no need to prescribe further treatment of the Minnesota Democrat's potentially cancerous bladder.

Sen. Humphrey underwent a regular physical examination last weekend at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Dr. Dabney Jarman's report said the examination found "no progression of his bladder condition and on the basis of these findings no further treatment is planned."

In repeated examinations since 1968, the former vice-president has been found to have "carcinoma in situ," which means cancer-like cells that have remained confined to a single, surface site.

Treatment has included infusions of Thiotepa, a widely used anti-cancer drug.

Dr. Jarman said, "The general physical examination revealed completely normal findings. Further diagnostic scanning studies utilizing radioactive isotopes were performed. The results of these tests showed no evidence of disease."

## Panamanian Aide Criticizes Reagan

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 6 (UPI).—Panamanian Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd said yesterday that Ronald Reagan talked like a "jolly cowboy who doesn't appear to have gone to school" when the former California governor said he would risk guerrilla warfare to retain possession of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Boyd arrived in Bogota yesterday for meetings with President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and Foreign Minister Indalecio Lleras aimed at securing Latin American support for Panama's claim to the canal.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been trying to reach a negotiated settlement with Panama.

## Tito Will Visit Greece

BELGRADE, May 6 (Reuters).—Yugoslav President Tito will pay an official visit to Greece from May 10 to 13, it was announced here today.

## Sickle Anemia Diagnosed in Womb Tests

U.S. Experiments Led To Abortion Choices

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, May 6 (WP).—Sickle-cell anemia has been successfully diagnosed in the womb for the first time by two medical teams, leading three sets of parents so far to decide on abortions to avoid having a child with this often crippling disease.

Although the work is still early and experimental, the doctors involved said yesterday that the forecasting could find far wider application in a few years.

Sickle disease mostly affects blacks. About 50,000 black Americans have the disease, and one in 10 is a carrier of the sickle-cell trait. The disease has been diagnosed in two fetuses so far—one in September and one last week—at the University of California in San Francisco. It was identified in another in November by Harvard and Yale doctors working together.

In all the cases, the disease was diagnosed in mid-pregnancy by locating the placenta through ultra-sound, then inserting a needle to take a sample of fetal blood.

The results were reported in the New England Journal of Medicine and in interviews yesterday with Dr. Jie Wei Kan of San Francisco, Dr. Blanche Alter of Harvard and Dr. Maurice Mahoney of Yale.

Dr. Kan has also found four fetuses with beta thalassemia, an even more severe blood disorder that largely affects persons of Mediterranean descent, such as Greeks and Italians. Those parents, too, chose abortion.

Normal Pregnancies In many other cases, the doctors emphasized, they have been able to tell worried parents that their expected babies did not have a blood disorder and they could continue their pregnancies without worry.

Sickle-cell anemia and beta thalassemia (or Cooley's anemia) are diseases which few persons have, but of which many are carriers. For the disease to appear, two carriers must mate. Then there is a one-in-four chance of the disease—and one in two of continuing the trait—in each child.

As part of a U.S. crusade against sickle disease, some new drugs have been tried, but none has proved successful. The increased attention, however, has improved treatment, authorities believe. It has also shown that many have the disease in mild form.

The researchers emphasized that the probes themselves carry a risk and that the method is still "very much a research procedure."

In three of 45 probes, fetuses died because placentas continued to bleed.

Crosland Meets Hua HONG KONG, May 6 (UPI).—Anthony Crosland, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, met with China's new Premier Hua Kuo-feng, in Peking today, the New China News Agency said.

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## Study Gives U.S. Strategic Edge Over Russia

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, May 6 (WP).—The United States has emerged from the recent years of crisis "in better shape" than the Soviet Union, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said today in its annual report.

Despite Watergate, Vietnam, higher oil prices and recession, the United States has maintained its "direct" security commitments to Western Europe and Japan, the study says.

U.S. defeats in Southeast Asia and the report suggests, have been more than matched by a long string of Soviet setbacks from grain production and the Middle East to Portugal.

The IIS is an independent research organization with links to British and U.S. military and intelligence sources. This year's estimate of a "strengthened" U.S. commitment backs up a European viewpoint that often goes unreported. Some commentators routinely report that Europe fears a weakening of the U.S. will. But the institute's judgment, largely the work of its director, Christopher Bertram, is probably more representative of official thinking.

To support the case of relative U.S. strength, the document cites this list of recent Soviet defeats: Moscow's reduction to a sideline role in the Israeli-Egyptian talks; its loss of

influence in Iraq after Baghdad's pact with Iran; the growing independence of Syria from Russia; Japan's insistence on strengthening ties with China; Moscow's shoring of influence with China in Laos and Vietnam; the defeat of the Communists and their military allies in Portugal; the insistence of Italian French and Spanish Communists on independence from Moscow, and the failure of Soviet plans for a conference of European Communists. The report, however, is far from

pleased about every U.S. development. In the wake of Vietnam, it describes Washington's new policy as one of "selective" rather than "global" involvement, of refusal to oppose automatically every Soviet move. This runs the risk, the paper warns, of failing to influence events before security is affected and then of over or underreacting.

The study is also troubled about what it sees as a swing in power from the "imperial president" to the "executive Congress." This deprives the United States "of a necessary measure of flexibility," the report asserts, because a legislature is "too clumsy" to handle foreign affairs. The paper predicts that a "new and more stable balance" will emerge in time.

The report concludes that the military balance on the whole is currently "acceptable," despite the buildup in Soviet weapons and naval power. On the European front, the report says that the Warsaw Pact advantage in numbers of men, tanks and planes is countered by the NATO edge in quality.

The survey calculates that the United States and its NATO allies are spending one-third more than the Soviet bloc on defense and keep about 10 per cent more men under arms. The estimates for 1975 are: West, \$149,900 mil-

lion in spending and 5.1 million men; East, \$114,400 million and 4.8 million men.

The report asserts that the world has become a "more dangerous" place. Old conflicts went unsettled in 1975. It argues, ignoring Vietnam, and new ones emerged in Lebanon and southern Africa.

## Two Apologize In Boston Attack

BOSTON, May 6 (AP).—Two white juveniles found guilty of assaulting a black attorney at City Hall Plaza on April 25 issued a public apology yesterday, saying, "Violence is not a means to justice."

The youths, unidentified because of their ages, were found guilty April 27 of assault and battery with a U.S. flag and staff in connection with an attack on Theodore Landsmark after an anti-busing rally near City Hall.

The two said: "We hope that the people of Boston, in particular the young people, both black and white, can learn by our experience that acts of violence serve no meaningful purpose and can only lead to unnecessary grief and mental anguish to both themselves and their families."

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## Capitol Hill Debate Resumes On Use of Rhodesia Chrome

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).—Last week, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger announced during his swing through Africa that he would seek to end U.S. imports of Rhodesia chrome.

The speech prompted what has become an annual ritual in Washington—a debate among legislators, joined by business and social-action groups, over the five-year-old amendment of Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va., to circumvent the United Nations embargo against Rhodesia.

Rhodesia has two-thirds of the world's reserves of highest-grade chrome and is one of three major suppliers, with the Soviet Union and South Africa.

High-grade chrome, a dull black ore in its natural form, or

used to make stainless steel and is also important in the production of jet-engine parts, cast iron and alloyed steel. Lower-grade chromes, such as those used to make automobile bumpers shiny, are available in abundant supply from alternative sources.

But with no domestic source of high-grade chrome, the United States last year was forced to import \$70,000 tons of ore and \$78,000 tons of ferrochrome, the purified form. Of this, 17 per cent of the ore and 38 per cent of the ferrochrome came directly from Rhodesia. The majority of the imports come from the Soviet Union.

### Security Question

Sen. Byrd and his allies assert that the United States must not become dependent on a Communist country for a raw material deemed essential to national security.

Opponents of the measure contend that supporting the UN resolution is proper and in the long run would prove fruitful if a black regime came to power in Rhodesia. At the same time, they calculate that an import ban is likely to have only minimal economic consequences.

Business stands solidly behind Sen. Byrd's efforts, at least partly on the argument that a return to the ban that existed between 1966 and 1971 would only exacerbate existing supply and price problems.

"Whenever the amendment has been up for reconsideration, the Russians have doubled their price and cut shipments by 35 per cent to reduce American inventories," charged R.P. Andrews, a vice-president of Allegheny Ludlum Industries, which is a major user. According to a spokesman for Union Carbide, the price of Soviet chrome increased from \$27 a ton in 1966 to \$56 at the height of the ban in 1971, then fell to \$38 in 1972. Today the price is \$170. Prices for both South African and Rhodesian chrome have remained lower.

Moreover, according to Perry Wilson, chairman of Union Carbide, "there are indications that the Russian ability to supply is less than in the past." The Soviet Union is believed to have less than 5 per cent of the world's chrome resources. While in the long run U.S. producers expect to become more dependent on South African supplies, the ore is not as good as Rhodesia's and the availability of South Africa's high-grade chrome is limited.

## Chile Releases Three Officials of Allende Regime

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 6 (Reuters).—The Interior Ministry last night announced the release from jail of three officials who held office during the administration of the late President Salvador Allende.

They are former Mines Minister Pedro Ramirez Cabello, former Valparaíso Mayor Sergio Vuskovich and a former congressman, Andres Sepulveda.

All three had been held since the September, 1973, military coup which overthrew Mr. Allende. The announcement said that the government ordered their release in September, but that their detention had continued because of actions brought against them by the navy prosecutor in Valparaíso.

Observers noted that the releases preceded a visit to Chile tomorrow by U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon, who will meet Finance Minister Jorge Cauas. Mr. Simon recently expressed hope that the Chilean government would free some of its political prisoners.

### Cable Kills 8 in Spain

AVILA, Spain, May 6 (Reuters).—Eight workers, including three brothers, were electrocuted yesterday when a crane they were moving hit an electric cable on a building site in this city west of Madrid, police said.

## Rhodesia Rail Is Attacked By Guerrillas

### Raid Is the First Made On Line to Botswana

SALISBURY, May 6 (UPI).—Black guerrillas yesterday made their first attack on the Botswana railroad that links Rhodesia with South Africa, a government spokesman said today.

The attack caused only minor damage, military sources said. The railroad is one of two that links landlocked Rhodesia with South Africa.

Military sources said it was unlikely that the attack was made by insurgents operating from Rhodesia's black-ruled eastern neighbor, Mozambique.

In the last two months, groups from Mozambique have cut the other rail link with South Africa for brief periods.

### Far From Mozambique

Attacks on that line have occurred 100 miles from Mozambique guerrilla hideouts.

The raid yesterday, at Plumtree, on the border between Rhodesia and Botswana, was 250 miles from Mozambique. Military sources said that the guerrillas either crossed from neighboring Zambia or had been hiding in Botswana.

### Seas Change Hands

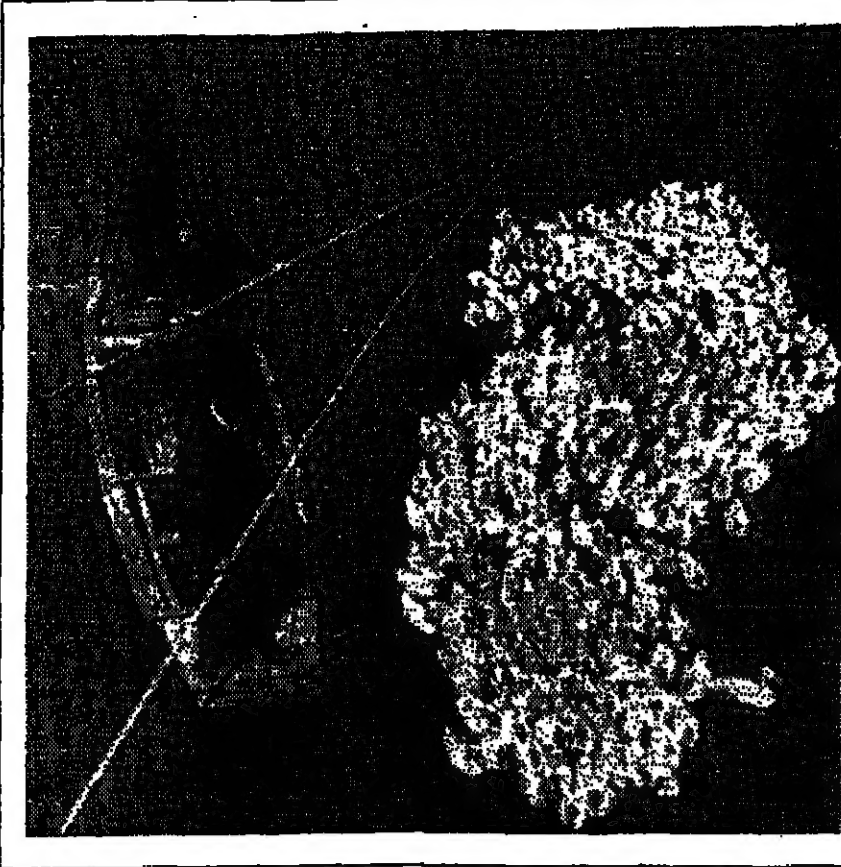
DURBAN, South Africa, May 6 (Reuters).—South Africa's anti-apartheid Progressive Reform party has won a parliamentary by-election here which could put it on a path to becoming the country's main opposition group.

The election in north Durban yesterday was seen by political observers as a significant test of white South African opinion following recent events in Rhodesia and Angola.

In the results, announced early today, Harry Pitman of the Progressives took the seat from the United party, presently the main opposition group.

The Progressives won 4,243 votes, the United party 3,918 and the ruling National party 3,139. The Progressives now hold 12 parliamentary seats, the United party 36 and the Nationalists 122. There is one vacancy.

But the United party, which opposes apartheid but proposes a federal system with power still solely in white hands, has many marginal seats now likely to fall to the Progressives. The Progressives propose a network of self-governing multiracial districts linked to a federal government.



DUCKHERDS—Chinese farmers using long poles to shepherd their flock as they move it to a new location. Photo was made near Soochow.

UPI

### Urges Senators to Back Nuclear Fleet

## Rickover Opposes Rumsfeld on A-Vessels

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT).—Vice-Adm. Hyman Rickover challenged the Ford administration's shipbuilding program yesterday, protesting that it did not provide for enough nuclear-powered ships.

Adm. Rickover testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee in opposition to the program that Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld presented to the panel Tuesday. The 76-year-old admiral is trying to turn the construction of nuclear-powered ships, as he had already succeeded in doing with the House Armed Services Committee.

In increasing the administration's shipbuilding program by nearly \$2 billion, to \$7.3 billion, the House committee added four nuclear craft—a Trident missile-launching submarine, an attack submarine, an aircraft carrier and a strike cruiser—as well as directing that the nuclear-powered cruiser Long Beach be converted to carry the new Aegis air-defense system.

But the administration took the money added by the House committee for nuclear-powered ships and redistributed it among less expensive, conventionally powered vessels, such as a new class of patrol frigates. The revision reflected Mr. Rumsfeld's conclusion that the House bill provided the "wrong mix" of ships and that what the Navy needed now was quantity and not quality.

### Concession on Carrier

The only concession made by the administration was to agree that the fifth nuclear-powered carrier should be started next year, rather than in 1978 as proposed. While intended to mollify the House committee, the concession was not large enough to appease Adm. Rickover, who urged that all the nuclear ships approved by the House be restored by the Senate committee.

Other secretaries of defense have been reluctant to do public battle with Adm. Rickover, while complaining privately about his political influence on Capitol Hill. In the wake of the admiral's testimony, a question in congressional circles was whether Mr.

## IRS to Aid Unit Probing Criminal Political Payoffs

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The special Watergate prosecutor's office is enlisting the aid of Internal Revenue Service agents in an expanded inquiry into alleged illegal corporate payoffs to politicians.

A federal judge has signed an order allowing special prosecutor Charles Ruff to show IRS agents the evidence which a grand jury has compiled on the \$5.4 million that a former Gulf Oil Corp. lobbyist allegedly gave to politicians. The probe also may involve illicit contributions by other corporations.

Court records showed the order indicates that the IRS agents will be looking for "possible criminal tax violations among the politicians who allegedly got the money."

Among those said to have received funds from onetime Gulf lobbyist Claude Wild is Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa. Court depositions said that Mr. Wild gave Sen. Scott \$10,000 annually from 1968 to 1973.

Sen. Scott has said that any money accepted by his political campaigns went for political purposes and that he had no knowledge that any funds originated from corporate sources.

The documents can be withdrawn at the Regional Office for the Agricultural Development of the Loukkos area at Ksar El Kebir upon payment of 200,000 Dhs (Two hundred dirhams).

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REGIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOUKKOS AREA

KSAR EL KEBIR B.P. 48

NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS N° 2, 76

The Director of the Agricultural Development Department of the LOUKKOS region will honor until noon of June 23, 1976 (24 Journaire 1339) all tenders for mobile irrigation equipment in the RMEI district (15,000 ha.).

The documents can be withdrawn at the Regional Office for the Agricultural Development of the Loukkos area at Ksar El Kebir upon payment of 200,00 Dhs (Two hundred dirhams).

Rumsfeld, who feels politically more secure than his predecessor, James Schlesinger, would permit the attack on the program to go unchallenged.

In asserting that the administration was following "a short-sighted path," Adm. Rickover pressed his argument that nuclear-powered ships, while more expensive, were needed to counter a Soviet naval threat that he described as "real and ominous."

The United States, he said, "has given up any possibility of matching the Soviet Navy in number of ships; therefore, our only hope is to be able to carry out our mission in the areas of highest threat, is superior ships."

Seventy-five per cent of those interviewed in a national sample of adults said they thought science and technology had changed life for the better, up from 70 per cent just two years earlier. Only 8 per cent said science had changed things for the worse, down from 8 per cent in the earlier survey.

Most of the persons interviewed also thought science and technology had done more good than harm, that social controls on science should not be increased, and that science and technology would eventually solve some or most of the problems of disease, pollution, crime and drug abuse.

### Emotional Reactions

Seventy-eight per cent said their emotional reactions to science and technology were "satisfaction or hope" and "excitement or wonder." Only 12 per cent felt "fear or alarm" or "indifference or lack of interest."

On every question, the opinions of those in the 18-to-30-year-old group were about as positive toward science as those of their elders.

The survey results are contained in the latest annual report of the National Science Board, the policy-making body of the National Science Foundation.

Although the report was released in March, most attention then focused on its statistical indications that U.S. science may be losing its international pre-eminence. Details of the attitude survey, buried in a document of more than 360 charts and tables, went largely unnoticed.

"Public attitudes affect science and technology in many ways," the board's report says. "It is influential in determining the broad directions of research and innovation, and through the political process, the allocation of resources for these activities."

## Azores Reject Lisbon's Proposal

LISBON, May 6 (NYT).—Portugal's proposal for broad political and administrative autonomy for the Azores was rejected yesterday by the regional authorities of the islands as "clearly unsatisfactory."

What the islanders want, according to sources close to the Azores Regional Junta, and what Lisbon has refused to give, is economic and monetary autonomy.

The military governor of the Azores, Gen. Albino Pinto de Magalhães, presided over the meeting of the islands' administrative body, which demanded a revision of the provisional autonomy statute approved by Lisbon last week.

expensive, were needed to counter a Soviet naval threat that he described as "real and ominous."

The United States, he said, "has given up any possibility of matching the Soviet Navy in number of ships; therefore, our only hope is to be able to carry out our mission in the areas of highest threat, is superior ships."

## Science, Technology Gaining Growing Approval in the U.S.

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).—Although many scientists complain that the U.S. public is increasingly turning against science and blaming it for the ills of modern society, a public opinion survey conducted for the National Science Foundation indicates quite the opposite.

Seventy-five per cent of those interviewed in a national sample of adults said they thought science and technology had changed life for the better, up from 70 per cent just two years earlier. Only 8 per cent said science had changed things for the worse, down from 8 per cent in the earlier survey.

Most of the persons interviewed also thought science and technology had done more good than harm, that social controls on science should not be increased, and that science and technology would eventually solve some or most of the problems of disease, pollution, crime and drug abuse.

Seventy-eight per cent said their emotional reactions to science and technology were "satisfaction or hope" and "excitement or wonder." Only 12 per cent felt "fear or alarm" or "indifference or lack of interest."

On every question, the opinions of those in the 18-to-30-year-old group were about as positive toward science as those of their elders.

The survey results are contained in the latest annual report of the National Science Board, the policy-making body of the National Science Foundation.

Although the report was released in March, most attention then focused on its statistical indications that U.S. science may be losing its international pre-eminence. Details of the attitude survey, buried in a document of more than 360 charts and tables, went largely unnoticed.

"Public attitudes affect science and technology in many ways," the board's report says. "It is influential in determining the broad directions of research and innovation, and through the political process, the allocation of resources for these activities."

## W. Va. Governor, Aide Acquitted of Extortion Charge

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 6 (AP).—Gov. Arch Moore Jr. and a former aide were acquitted by a federal jury yesterday of an extortion charge.

The seven-woman, five-man jury deliberated slightly more than seven hours before finding Gov. Moore and former aide William Loy innocent of extorting a \$25,000 campaign contribution from Theodore Price, former president of Diversified Mountaineer Corp. in 1972.

Mr. Price was seeking a state bank charter, which he never received. As the clerk in the U.S. District Court read the verdict, spectators burst into applause and cheers. Judge Joseph Young remarked the spectators and then thanked the jury for its work.

Gov. Moore and Mr. Loy later shook hands with each other and with the jurors, as they filed from the courtroom. The families of both defendants sobbed and hugged each other after the verdict, which came on the 11th day of the trial.

Gov. Moore said he would have no immediate comment but smiled as he accepted congratulations from staff members and state employees who packed into the courtroom.

expensive, were needed to counter a Soviet naval threat that he described as "real and ominous."

The United States, he said, "has given up any possibility of matching the Soviet Navy in number of ships; therefore, our only hope is to be able to carry out our mission in the areas of highest threat, is superior ships."

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### Replacing Turmoil in Streets

## Prerevolutionary Diversions Return to a Subdued Portugal

By Jim Hoagland

LISBON (WP).—Much of the tumult has gone out of daily life in the Portuguese revolution. A nation that has spent two years excitedly gulping at the oxygen of a free political system after a half-century of dictatorship appears to be pausing to take its pulse rate.

The chaotic and vibrant days of last fall, when hikers and mine workers besieged the Premier in his palace to demand a wage increase and hundreds of Lisbon residents gathered daily in the city's spacious squares to argue the merits of Marx, Trotsky and Edmund Schmidt, have subsided.

The new subdued tenor is felt everywhere, from cabarets to car parks.

Lucilia do Carmo, a popular singer of the mournful fado ballads that are a national passion, had just entered the full house in an expensive cabaret that had been empty during the days of tumult. A Portuguese-speaking and slightly drunk foreigner called up from the audience, "Sing 'Grândola Vile Morgana.'"

A disc jockey played that banned folk song on his radio program on the eve of the April 25, 1974, revolution as a signal to troops to launch the coup, and "Grândola" became the revolution's theme song.

Nonpolitical Song  
"I don't know the words," Miss Do Carmo said with an icy stare at the foreigner. The other diners, some wearing Socialist party badges, looked down at their plates in embarrassed silence until she began a popular nonpolitical song.

Hordes still surge down the broad Avenida da Liberdade, central Lisbon's main thoroughfare. But this year they are not crowds of banner-carrying, chanting workers, businessmen or students turning out en masse to protect their particular version of the revolution from attack from the left or right.

This year they are in automobiles. Cars have regained the streets as motorists no longer fear becoming trapped by street demonstrations and perhaps having their vehicles damaged. The rush-hour traffic jams are among the worst in Europe.

"You can't imagine what it was like from the inside," said a senior government official who recalled the "terror of the anarchy we had" when asked what has changed.

"I was trapped in this office one day," he said. "There were 3,000 of them, out there howling for me to come out, and I only had 28 policemen to protect me. Thank God we have changed that."

### Level of Tolerance

Foreign residents of Lisbon stress, however, that the Portuguese have shown a remarkable level of tolerance and a low propensity for violence in their two years of coups and countercoups, street turmoil and political upheaval. In all, there have been perhaps two dozen deaths associated with these events.

All the sophisticated analyses of why Spain will not be like Portugal, of the internal structures of the army and the impact of decolonization, can really be boiled down to one thing, "one of the foreign residents said. "In Spanish civil fights, the bull is always killed. In Portugal, the bull is never killed."

At a Communist party rally, the crowd marshals were red berets and the masses who turned out to hear party leader Alvaro Cunhal waved thousands of red flags with yellow hammer-and-sickle emblems. Yellow balloons floated above a small papier-mâché Soviet spunk hovering over the crowd as Mr. Cunhal returned the clenched-fist salute to 50,000 partisans.

### Western Bourgeoisie

Viewed from the podium, the scene could have sent chills down the back of the Western world's bourgeoisie. But the mood at the back of the crowd was far different.

Old women were selling Karl Marx T-shirts, hammer-and-sickle pennants and party ashtrays.

Vendors of Pepsi-Cola (the former rightist dictatorship long banned Coca-Cola in a campaign against foreign influence) and codfish cakes were doing a hectic business as women peasants and miners, trucked in for the rally, drifted around.

"These people lead such hard

lives that the party gathering are kind of like picnics for them," a party worker said after the rally, which was to be dissected the local and world press for signs of a political turn.

"I don't really know if the speeches mean very much to them, or if it is only a world class cocktail party," the party worker said.

## Juan Carlos Sees Leaders Of Opposition

MADRID, May 6 (UPI).—Government sources and newspapers reported today that the government was in contact with the democratic opposition to test the ground for political negotiations. Formal negotiations on mutually acceptable changes in the regime established by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco would break a deadlock on the question of political reform.

There have been no known contacts in recent weeks. Political tensions have grown since Franco's death almost six months ago.

The reports followed separate meetings which King Juan Carlos and Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Irujo held yesterday with opposition leaders. It was the first time that the King gave a formal private audience to an opposition leader.

The government newspaper Arriba said there were "signs of détente in the Spanish sky. There is a truce (between the regime and the opposition)... We do not know how long it will last, we do not know on what it is based. But it does exist."

At the same time, the lawyers of jailed leftist opposition leaders said that they had been told that the imprisoned men would be released shortly. The prisoners, arrested five weeks ago and charged with advocating a change in government, include labor leader Marcelino Camacho, Communist Ramon Tamames and liberal lawyer Antonio Garcia Trevijano.

A government source confirmed the report and said that hundreds of other political prisoners will be released in the next few weeks.

### Kate of Reform

Mr. Gil-Robles, a former defense minister in the Spanish republic that was defeated by Franco's nationalists in the 1936-39 civil war, heads the Popular Democratic party. As a result of the slow rate of reform, the middle-of-the-road group last month decided to ally itself with Communists, Socialists and other leftists in a broad coalition of forces pressing for rapid democratic change.

The national news agency, Clusa, said that the meeting was of "great importance." The newspaper El Pais said that Mr. Gil-Robles "may have acted as a spokesman of all opposition forces before the King." There was no official comment on what was discussed at the King's palace.

At the same time, Mr. Fraga dined in Barcelona with the leaders of the powerful Social Democratic movement in the Catalonia region, Josep Pallach and Xavier Barres. Contacts between the government and opposition leaders had been unofficially reported for several days, since May Day passed without the degree of street unrest expected in some official quarters.

## Printers Resume Strike at Papers In West Germany

BOON, May 6 (UPI).—West German printers, rejecting a compromise wage offer, struck again today against newspapers throughout the country.

The printers first walked out on April 28. They returned to work Monday, during union employer negotiations, which broke down last night, sparking the new strike.

The union rejected a compromise offer of a 5.9-per-cent pay raise, holding out for at least 6 per cent.

The new walkout halted production of most afternoon and morning newspapers of today and tomorrow.

Fritz Richter, president of the German Journalists' Association, warned that the deadlock could result in many newspapers going bankrupt.

Martin Schleyer, president of the German Employers' Association, said the printing industry was no longer fighting merely for higher wages but in a political battle in which "forces with class-conscious aims wished to profit from the conflict."

"The union said the call for a total strike had been answered almost without exception."

MEMORIAL SERVICE  
THE BARONESS  
WUENNE DE ROTHSCHILD  
thanks everyone for their letters of sympathy and the wonderful tributes paid to her husband. There will be a memorial service at St. Paul's Church, Avenue Grande, Paris, on May 17th at 3 p.m.

One of these days  
you could cross the Atlantic  
on the QE2.

Southampton-Charbourg-New York

MAY	JUNE	JUNE	JUNE	JUL	JUL	AUG
22	3	15	27	9	22	3
AUG	AUG	SEP	SEP	OCT	OCT	NOV
15	27	8	20	9	21	28

New York-Charbourg-Southampton

MAY	MAY	JUNE	JUNE	JUL	JUL	JUL
5	27	8	20	2	14	27
AUG	AUG	SEP	SEP	SEP	OCT	OCT
8	20	1	13	25	14	31

Queen Elizabeth 2 will be crossing the Atlantic 28 times between May and November.

If you're planning a trip to America, she's almost bound to be going at the same time as you.

Giving you a perfect excuse for five days of eating, drinking, dancing and high living on the world's most luxurious liner.

So you arrive in New York feeling refreshed and relaxed.



## RUY BLAS

## A Free-Wheeling Version of 'Ruy Blas'

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

May 6 (NYT)—Jean-Baptiste Lully's "Ruy Blas" is a young man who has his own way of going his own way. His wit and vitality are a growing following. In this season he is startled by a new electrifying of Molière's "L'Amour de Molière" by Jean-Baptiste Lully. Now his Théâtre d'Action has installed in a tent in the gardens—hard by the of the Théâtre de la Ville—is performing Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" as it usually is not.

has listened, hypnotized, moved, to these same lines rolled out at the e-franchise, so expertly rhythmically as to recall the feeling of a medieval museum relic. In Bouffon's free-wheeling version it is to life.

pace is fast with five acts only two and a half hours the intermission. But the in no way obscures the of the text or the poetic.

It benefits the unfold, the extravagant narrative which Max Beerbohm once described as inspired balderdash.

Bouvier is Ruy Blas, the valet, whose wicked master, Don Salluste, plots the downfall of the queen. Masquerading as the missing Don César, Ruy Blas attains high honors at court and wins the heart of the queen, whom he has long worshipped from afar.

Bouvier reads the tirades—in particular the eulogy to Spain's glory, delivered before the corrupt counselors—with the idealism of youth and conveys the troubling vulnerability of the servant disguised as a lord. Anne-Marie Philipe, Gérard Philipe's daughter, a newcomer of remarkable beauty, is a perfect choice for the queen.

She and Bouvier bring to the scenes of the star-crossed lovers a haunting poignancy. Gérard Ortega as Don Salluste is an effective stock figure, while Gérard Darmon is properly boisterous as the real Don César. Don Guritan (Bernard Lemaire), the courtier jealous of the queen's affections, has been outlandishly burlesqued.

But why not? Hugo sketches him as a pompous buffoon so there is no harm in touching up his absurdity on the stage for a few laughs. That inventive comedian Francis Perrin scores in a brief appearance as a drunken lackey.

The staging is direct and force-

ful. A platform, a passion and players constitute the necessities for drama in Molière's definition. Here, there is no scenery and the costumes—save for the queen's white robe—are utilitarian. The action is given headlong rein and at once captures and holds the attention. Great poetry and great theater are brilliantly and exhilaratingly set before the audience in an imaginative production charged with sound acting. Glittering decor and lavish wardrobes would only be superfluous distractions.

This "Ruy Blas" will be in the Tuileries for two months with performances nightly at 8 (except Mondays). Next season the Théâtre d'Action Populaire is planning to produce Molière's "Les Caprices de Marianne" and John Osborne's "A Patriot for Me."

Silvia Montfort is presenting samples of African theater and music at the Nouveau Carré through May and June.

On Wednesday evening the Groupe d'Action Théâtrale Arabe opened its engagement with "Rassaby," a play in Arabic by S.A. Wazou, a play of life in Baghdad under the last of the Abbassid caliphs, it exposes the intrigues and treachery of that decadent reign. Jebel, an Arab-

slaves sent on a dangerous mission, is rewarded for his courage by being beheaded, a futile victim of the grand vizier, who is plotting to sell his country to a foreign enemy.

The fable, in the Arab oral tradition, is recounted through the reminiscences of a professional tale teller. There is verve and talent to this show. The presentation is in the round.

Assets of this enterprising company are Hisham Basion as the storyteller, Djelloul Beghou as the unfortunate slave, Mohamed Kouka as the caliph of Baghdad and Lella Shenna, the Moroccan film star, as Zomorod. Especially

## FRANCE, ENGLAND, ITALY

## Guide to European Summer Courses in Cooking

YORK (NYT)—A cook's it is hardly what it used to be relegated to the tourist arranged by the travel Thomas Cook & Son, the now has more pertinence applied to the ever-increasing numbers of people who take lessons in one glamorous or another.

ing with the success of ar's efforts, a number of cooking school teachers United States are packing and crepe pans and cartons off to Venice, Bologna, London, Oxford, Rouen, Paris.

dition, a number of Bureaued schools are modifying more lengthy and serious schedules to accommodate summer students who shorter, intensified courses a-day once-over-lightenings most of the curriculum classic French cooking, are several devoted to Italianities, and to the traditional cooking of England.

most, tours to restaurants are included in the fee, and between meals students have plenty of time for shopping and restauranting. Full information in school can be obtained by writing to the addresses below.

of widely fluctuating rates changes, the costs, noted, should be considered as approximations.

## France

on Bleu. Special courses for French home-cooking are organized for July and August, with the management that details have not yet set. The subjects of the will depend on what is asked for. The school did provide a fee schedule for the underterm summer courses, normal charges may provide indication as to what next. Classes composed of stration and participation about \$600 to \$800 for six-week sessions, depending on the. The instruction is in French.

her information may be obtained by contacting Le Cordon Cooking & Pastry School, 6 du Champ de Mars, 75007.

ire. Considered to be the best caterer in the Paris Lodron specialist in the dining and presentation of hors d'oeuvres, canapés and The school, about an hour Paris by train and bus or the way to Chartres, also instructions in the catering lunches, cold buffets and parties.

ses, which are conducted in only, are generally Mon-through Friday. The school's closing this summer will be on July 16 to Aug. 22. A one-course costs about \$440; in the price are the sh-breakfasts, lunches and in- to be used in each class. further information, write Pornee, Directeur de l'Ecole re, Hameau des Gâtines, Industrielle, 78370 Plaisir, re.

ress Ere 2801. This Paris school, run by Marie-de Broglie, is offering cooking lessons near a, based on Norman cuisine. nonstration lessons are given glish each morning, Monday gh Saturday, and are de- to leave the afternoons for sightseeing.

a cost is \$100 a week and the are given in July, August September; except July 12 to d Sept. 1 to 12.

ther information may be ob- from Marie-Blanche de de 18 Avenue de La Motte iet, Paris 75007.

ome Beck's L'Ecole des Trois mades. This school, origi- a joint effort with Julia d, should be considered only as who are making their don place extremely well in nee. Mrs. Beck is completely

booked up for about two years for a classic French course that she describes as very limited during the summer.

The classes are bilingual, but mostly in English. For information, write to Mrs. Beck at La Campanette, Domaine de Erennagar, (Quai de l'Assommoir), 06740 Châteaufort de Grasse, France.

Le Varenne. Offered are classes in French home-cooking for beginners; those with some experience and for experts. All equipment used is of the kind to be found in a well-equipped private kitchen, and both gas and electric stoves are used.

Participation classes in English and French are held 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, and demonstrations are conducted from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Classes will be conducted in June, July and August.

A one-week course costs about \$155. La Varenne's Ecole de Cuisine is at 34 Rue St. Dominique, Paris 75007.

## Britain

Cordon Bleu Cookery School. Included in 14 courses in French cooking offered is a five-day intensive course from 10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. with participation in the morning and demonstration in the afternoon. The cost is \$125, but most of the summer courses are already fully enrolled for this year.

The administrative principal, Mollie Sharland, recommends as an alternative to the above course that summer visitors consider demonstrations that do not include participation. A one-afternoon demonstration, held 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. on Wednesdays, costs \$5.

A five-demonstration course costs \$25, and they are to be held July 12 to 16 for the preliminary lessons and June 7 to 11 and July 19 to 23 for the advanced.

The school is at 114 Marylebone Lane, London W.1. Leith's School of Food and Wine. The shortest course offered is a four-week intensive session for beginners and advanced students. Each costs \$360, and the emphasis is on French cuisine.

The school is at 36a Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11. Oxford Center for Management Studies. For those with ambitions to be Yanks at Oxford, there are cooking classes offered in that city. There are demonstrations by chefs from some of the colleges in which they show

## SHARPS AND FLATS

MUNICH—Manhattan Transfer will be at the Kongress- des Deutschen Museums May 7 at 8 p.m. Leonard Cohen will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau the next night, also at 8 p.m. Brownie McGhee and Sonny Terry are at the Theater in der Briemstrasse May 9 at 8 p.m. There is an Irish Folk Festival May 13 at the Circus-Krone-Bau, 8 p.m.

FRANKFURT—Benny Waters is the featured attraction at the Schlachthofgaststätte on May 7. Diana Ross will give a concert the following evening at 8 p.m. at the Jahrhunderthalle: Billy Swan and his band, will be there May 10 at 8 p.m. Embargo is at the Jazzkeller the same night. David Bowie will at the Festhalle May 13, while the Pasadena Roof Orchestra is at the Palmengarten and Neil Sedaka at the Jahrhunderthalle the same night.

THE HAGUE—Gladys Knight and the Pips will be at the Congreggebouw May 9 at 8 p.m.

ROTTERDAM—David Bowie will be at the Sportpaleis Ahoy May 13 and 14 at 8 p.m. both evenings.

AMSTERDAM—Manhattan Transfer will be at the Congregcentrum May 9 at 8 p.m.

BRUSSELS—Keith Jarrett is giving a concert May 9 at the Palais des Beaux-Arts.

LONDON—Shirley Maclaine,

examples of what they serve at high table. Traditional English dishes predominate.

Courses are held Aug. 1 to 6 and Aug. 22 to 27, and they cost \$350, including accommodations and meals. The demonstrations are held in the mornings so that the afternoons are free for sightseeing.

More information may be obtained from the Oxford Center for Management Studies, Kensington, Oxford, England, OX1 5 NY.

Elizabeth Pomeroy. Two one-week vacation courses concentrating on Continental cooking and hostess dishes, are available. Practical work is stressed and classes are limited to 10 persons. The courses are held Sept. 5 to 10 and Sept. 13 to 17. The cost is \$50.

Mrs. Pomeroy's address is 51 Hornorton Street, London, W.8.

Woman and Home Magazine Cookery School. Available are two-day courses for \$40 and cake-decorating courses for \$36. Classes are limited to eight persons and are held from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. July through September.

The cuisine taught is both French and English. Further information may be obtained from Mary Meredith, Woman and Home, Kings Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London, SE 1.

## Italy

Cooking in Florence. The teaching chef, Giuliano Bugliatti, has taught at the America-Italy courses in New York. In Florence, three one-week sessions are offered, with the suggestion that new students consider the first two and those with more experience the third.

Cooking participation classes are held in the Convent of the Mantellate and will include such typical items as pasta, bread and pastries, as well as the unusual, such as lasagna with duck.

Classes will be held the weeks of July 2, July 9 and July 16. The weekly cost is \$475 with accommodations in the Hotel Augustus, or \$350 with accommodations in the Hotel Royal.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Giuliano Bugliatti, 33 A Viale A. Gramsci, Florence.

Gourmet Cooking at the Gritti Palace, Venice. Classes cover a wide variety of subjects and the cost varies widely, so those interested should make inquiries.

The schedule: Simone Beck and Michael James, May 30 to June 12; Julia Child and Anne Willan, June 14 to July 2; Julie Dambenbaum and Richard Olney,

touring Britain, will be in Bourne-mouth May 10 at the Winter Garden and in Southampton at the Southport Theatre May 12-15. The Brotherhood of Man headlines the Palladium from May 9-15. The Elvin Jones quartet is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

GLASGOW—The Rolling Stones will be at the Apollo May 10-12. ZURICH—Louisiana Red is giving a concert at the Volkshaus on May 7 at 8 p.m. Pianist-singer Alice Darr is appearing nightly at the Hotel Nova-Park.

GENEVA—Stride pianist Joe Turner is being featured at the Popcorn Club through May 8. MONTREUX, Switzerland—Singer Vera Love is appearing nightly at the Casino through the month of July.

PARIS—There will be a Jazz Festival Week at the American Center, featuring, among others: Jimmy Raney on May 8 and Chris Woods and the Georges Arvanitas trio on May 13. Concerts start at 9 p.m. on both nights. Patti Smith and her group will be at the Elysées-Montmartre May 13 at 9 p.m. American saxophonist Jack Ferrer, formerly with Claude Thornhill, Glenn Miller and Woody Herman, is featured nightly with the Claude Philippe Quintet at the Royal Lieu.

—FRANK VAN BRADLE

Jean-Pierre Bouvier, actor and director of "Ruy Blas," at the Tuileries Gardens.



ious slave sent on a dangerous mission, is rewarded for his courage by being beheaded, a futile victim of the grand vizier, who is plotting to sell his country to a foreign enemy.

The fable, in the Arab oral tradition, is recounted through the reminiscences of a professional tale teller. There is verve and talent to this show. The presentation is in the round.

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Several of Lodewijk de Boer's plays in Dutch have been translated into French, English, German and Danish.

His "La Famille" (at La Cour des Miracles) is a rather heavy-handed and very long satire that divides both family life and family life as it is reproduced in television soap opera series. Probably in Holland it was presented in a self-theater with an episode each week, but in Paris Part I begins at 5:30 p.m. and runs until 7:30. The second half, another two-hour session, goes on at 9:30.

Garçature at its best is compact, a distilling of the essence of its target to which the poison of ridicule is added. In "La Famille" the humor is so clumsy that spectators appear in doubt whether to laugh with or at the vicious morons who compose the circle: a demented young woman and her two brothers. They do not seem typical of the lower middle class in general, but rather pathological monsters.

interesting is the work of Guy Jaquet, formerly a Comédie-Française pensionnaire, credited as El Arbi in the program, who proves as competent an actor in Arabic as he is in French.

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هكذا من الأهل

## The Hottest New Toy

## Putting Computers in the Home

By Boyce Rensberger

TRENTON, N.J. (NYT)—The computer, once an awesome, mysterious and incredibly expensive machine of superhuman powers, has become the hottest new toy of electronics hobbyists, some of whom predict that within a few years computers will be commonplace in American homes.

Retail computer stores—the Hoboken Computer Works, for one—are springing up around the country. Several computer hobbyist magazines have begun publishing. And last weekend the new movement held its first convention—the Trenton Computer Festival, which drew an estimated 1,500 men, women and children to lectures, commercial exhibits and an outdoor computer flea market.

"We're on the doorstep of a brand new thing," said Sol Libes, a festival organizer who is president of the Amateur Computer Group of New Jersey. "Until a year or so ago, there weren't more than a hundred or so people who had computers in their homes. Now we estimate there are around 5,000. And it's growing."

The upsurge in amateur computer hobbyism is the direct result of the sudden and dramatic decline in the price of a new device, called a microprocessor, which, in effect, is an ultra-miniaturized computer.

Size. A single microprocessor, the size of a half a stick of gum, can contain 3,000 transistors along with other components that are the equivalent of a room-size computer of 10 years ago.

A decade ago a computer of this capability cost several hundred thousand dollars. Today, using the mass-produced microprocessor, one can be had for \$200. For \$1,000 a hobbyist can now have a computer far sur-

passing the best that International Business Machines or Sperry Rand had to offer barely a decade ago.

Four years ago a typical microprocessor cost \$400. Today the best-selling one retails for around \$15. A typical hobbyist's computer has one or more microprocessors, a keyboard for entering instructions, a memory unit, and a television set for displaying the answers in number, word, chart or picture form.

With all this computing power at their fingertips, how are amateur computerists, as some like to be called, using their machines?

Demonstrations abounded in the festival's exhibition halls on the Trenton State College campus. A color television set, displaying computer graphics, depicted a gin bottle endlessly pouring martinis. Another screen, challenging passersby to a game of blackjack, asked first, "Wager?" It also said, "Anytime you want me to reshuffle the cards, type 7777."

Practicality. But what about practical uses? "Well," said Claude Kagan, a researcher at Western Electric,

"you could tell who was ringing your doorbell. You could weigh all the people you know and put in their heights and diameters and the computer, with photocells, could tell you whether a stranger was at the door."

Other uses, Mr. Kagan suggested, would be to have the computer operate, by remote control, a vacuum cleaner or a lawn mower. The layout of the living room or yard would, of course, be part of the program.

"Actually," said Steve Stallings, an editor of the Computer Hobbyist, "most of us are into computers because they're fun. The really practical applications at this stage are not too great. I think most of us say, 'Hey, that's a nice playtoy. What can I say that would justify it?'"

Although some computer enthusiasts say home devices could be used to keep one's household budget in order, file information and prepare tax returns, many say it has great potential as an entertainment and educational medium.

For example, it is already possible to buy ready-made programs that will set up any general purpose computer to play such simulation games as Rats—strategies involving rat control in an urban area can be explored. Factors involving sanitation, pesticides, rat immigration and emigration are included.

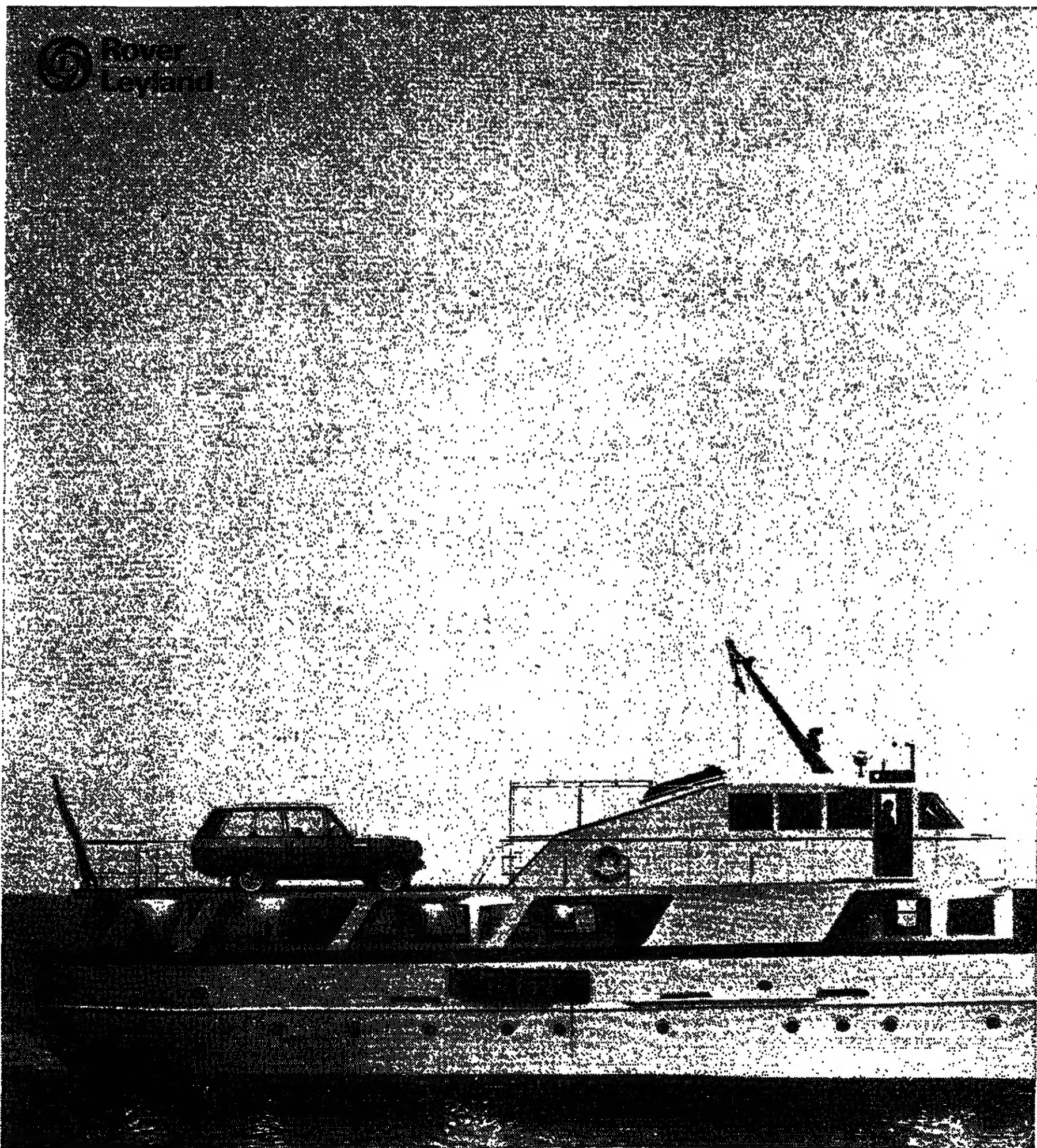
Some computer hobbyists predict that in the next few years many other such programs, offering new kinds of games, educational courses and artistic media, will be available. They foresee a time when a cheap computer linked to the television set and an electric typewriter will allow any family to make use of such programs in the home.

"I'm not saying computers are for everyone," Mr. Libes said. "But it's clear that more and more people are getting into this."

## Hashish in Two Cars On Casablanca Ferry

MARSEILLES, May 6 (Reuters)—Two Swiss and two Italians were charged with drug smuggling Tuesday after customs officers said they found a total of 64 pounds of hashish hidden in their cars, traveling on the same ferry from Casablanca, Morocco.

Police said 35.3 pounds of the drug were found in the car of Markus Fuester, 24, and Pietro Teveschi, 23, both of Switzerland, and the other 28.7 pounds in the car of Italians Massimo Trombetti, 26, and Giorgio Trombetti, 37.



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## Indiana's Verdict

For the first time in many months, it becomes distinctly possible to envisage the Republican party denying its nomination to President Ford. Although Ronald Reagan won narrowly in Indiana, the pattern of his victory makes the outlook ominous for the President in most of the remaining primaries.

The two rivals ran about even in normally Republican areas but Reagan did decisively better among independents and among those Democrats who consider themselves political orphans since the demise of Gov. George C. Wallace's candidacy. The same crossover voting by Wallaceite Democrats is possible in several forthcoming primary states such as Arkansas, Tennessee, and—with the greatest potential for embarrassment—in the President's home state of Michigan. A defeat there on May 13 would be a tremendous blow to Ford's prestige.

A second unfavorable omen for Ford is the geographic location of most of the remaining primaries. The Northeast and the industrialized Middle West, the two regions where the President is strongest, have already chosen most of their delegates. Aside from Michigan, only Ohio, New Jersey, and Rhode Island remain to vote. Otherwise, the candidates fight it out in a dozen Southern

and Western states where Reagan can be expected to do well.

The climax comes in California on June 8, when 187 delegates are elected on a winner-take-all basis. Unless one candidate or the other slumps badly in the intervening weeks, the big California primary may well decide the outcome as it did in the Rockefeller-Goldwater struggle in 1964.

The intensifying battle for the nomination has high risks for the Republican party in November. If either candidate had effectively dominated the primaries up to this point, there would be time for the winner to make peace with the loser and for emotions to subside. Instead, the clash is unresolved and beginning to turn faintly bitter.

President Ford's campaign manager attributed the Indiana verdict, in part, to Reagan's "demagogic statements." White House press secretary Ron Nessen accused Reagan's organization of circumventing the campaign finance law. The GOP survived much worse recriminations during the Taft-Eisenhower battle of 1952 and went on to win; but neither candidate this year is in Gen. Eisenhower's class as a political miracle-maker.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## British Cheer

Not for a long time has there been good economic news out of Britain. The pay deal between the Trades Union Congress and Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey represents a major triumph for financial good sense, and brightens the prospect for genuine reversal of Britain's economic decline.

By a vote of 25 to 5, the general council of the TUC has agreed to a wage ceiling of about 4.5 per cent on the average national pay scale, in return for tax concessions which could have the effect of a further significant increase in the average worker's take-home pay. The labor force stands to benefit in real terms, therefore, not only from fatter pay envelopes but from the prospect of an easing in Britain's ruinous inflation—now

21.2 per cent, highest of all the Western European industrial nations.

Healey bargained skillfully on this combination package, making it clear that if labor insisted on a higher wage ceiling, the excess would be taxed away. Considering the parliamentary strength of the moderates in the Labor party, who might well have been joined by the Liberals on this issue, Healey's threat of equalizing through tax policy could hardly be called an empty one.

Prime Minister Callaghan's new government can take immense satisfaction in achieving the labor movement's cooperation for this opening move toward the goal of stable growth.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Russia's Defense Chief

Nine years ago, when Soviet Defense Minister Malinovsky died, there was a two-week hiatus before his replacement, Marshal Grechko, was named. There is reason to believe that the succession debate within the Soviet hierarchy included the name of a civilian candidate, Dmitri Ustinov, longtime head of the nation's military-industrial complex. But Marshal Grechko finally was given the job, evidently on the insistence of Soviet military leaders, and later was elevated to the country's ruling Politburo.

The swift appointment now of Mr. Ustinov on Marshal Grechko's death—as one of the few civilian defense ministers since Leon Trotsky was removed by Stalin a half-century ago—indicates that Leonid Brezhnev retains his grip despite age and intermittent illness. His choice of Mr. Ustinov presumably was accepted by the military without serious debate. And that choice leaves the military without the seat on the Politburo that Marshal Grechko obtained for them in 1973.

The naming of Marshal Grechko to the Politburo in 1967 was evidently designed to reassure the military and other hard-line elements in the Soviet Communist party that defense would be stepped up during an era when the Brezhnev policy of détente was

seeking a relaxation of tensions and some accommodation with the capitalist West.

That reassurance evidently is no longer considered necessary in the defense field. The Soviet military buildup in the Grechko era speaks for itself. Parity in strategic arms with the United States has been achieved. Massive forces have been deployed on the China border, while the Warsaw Pact elements in Europe have been further strengthened. A major modernization program in conventional arms has been set in motion. And a naval buildup combined with large air-mobility forces, has enabled the Soviet Union to project its new military power and political influence outward from its traditional continental base into the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the South Atlantic, Africa and South Asia.

As the man who has presided over the arms production program that has made this military resurgence possible, Mr. Ustinov undoubtedly is more acceptable to the military as defense minister than most other civilian leaders would be. But, at the same time, his civilian status may be intended as a signal to the United States of Mr. Brezhnev's continued commitment to détente at a time when that policy is under increasing attack in the U.S. election campaign.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Pay-Raise Limits in U.K.

It may no longer be premature to discern a change in British public and trades-union opinion toward wage increases and inflation. There are signs of far greater realism from workers of every kind and their leaders about the nature of the inflationary process and the contribution which wage and salary increases, unjustified by increased output or productivity, have been making to it.

The main agent for this change has doubtless been fear. The first fear has been of unemployment. It has become clear beyond question in the course of this recession that, by excessive wage settlements in the past, labor has been pricing itself out of employment. The increasingly real prospect of 1.5 million unemployed, if trends were not reversed, was a jolt to trades-union leaders and their rank and file alike. The impact was reinforced by the growing realization that inflation rates were eroding the fixed points of everyday life.

—From the Times (London).

### U.S. Conservatives

One of the extraordinary features about the American presidential election campaign is that the front-running candidates are, in our terms, right of center. The Republican challenger Ronald Reagan is more conservative than President Ford and the Democratic party's front-runner, Jimmy Carter, from conservative Georgia, has practically eliminated the liberal challenge, represented by Morris Udall.

Yet only 20 months ago President Richard Nixon was brought down in a calamitous national scandal. His whole administration was tarnished and it was assumed that America would react against his conservative policies.

That the conservatives should be making such a strong showing in such unpropitious circumstances shows how unyielding middle-class American attitudes are.

—From the Daily Express (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

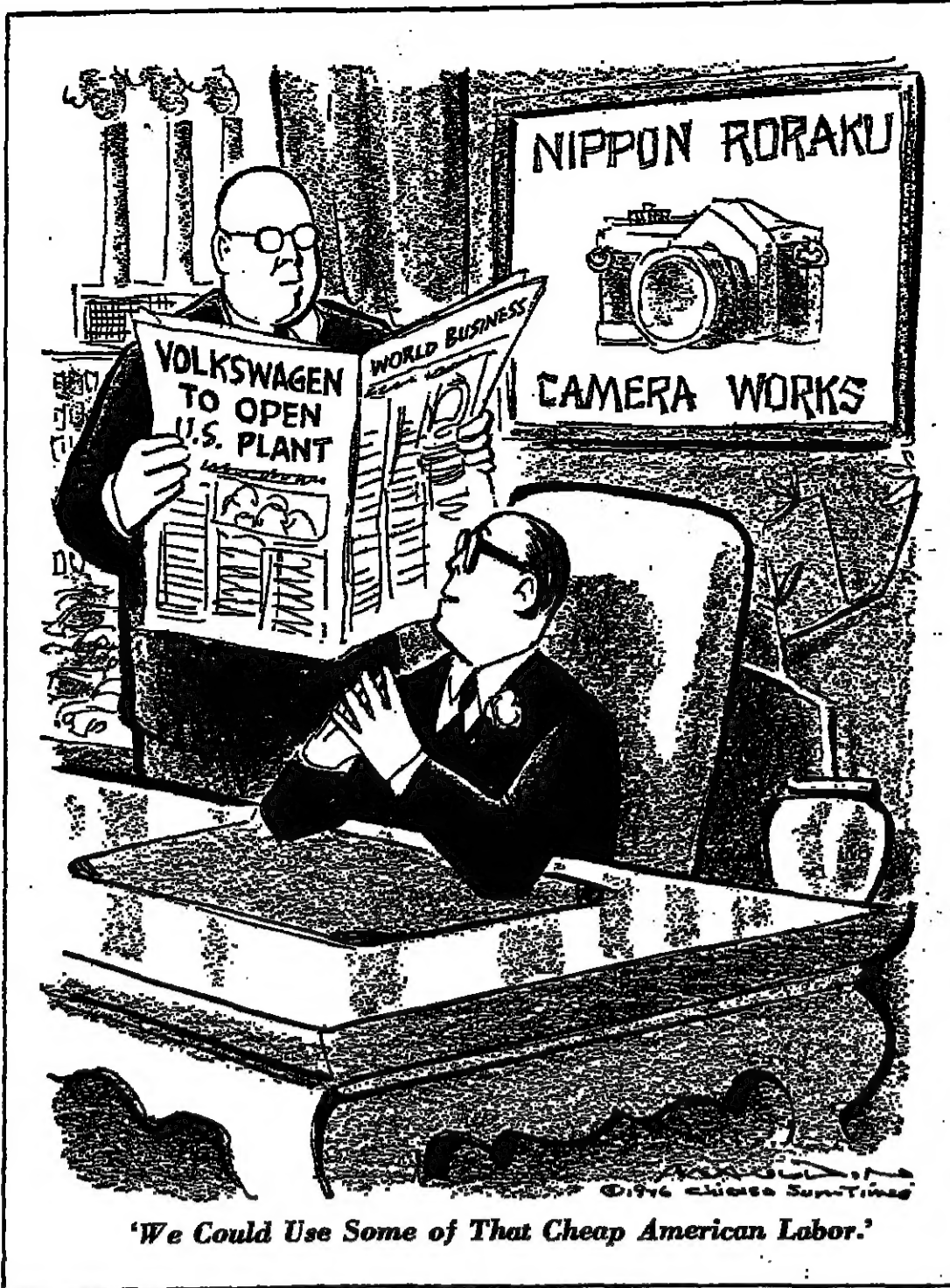
May 7, 1901

WASHINGTON—The State Department admits that discussion is in progress between the Powers as to the advisability of throwing China open to international trade. Reports that this action is confined to Manchuria are discredited. It is denied that any official proposals have come from China and it is said the matter has been limited to unofficial inquiries, but the United States seems to be for the "Open Door Policy."

### Fifty Years Ago

May 7, 1926

SAN FRANCISCO—Without the saloon and dance hall the boom mining town is not the uproarious place it was back in the "roaring '20s and '30s, according to miners making a brief visit to San Francisco before returning to Leadville, Calif., scene of the Far West's latest important mineral find. Since last September, the town's population has increased from only one prospector to about 700 persons.



## A New 'Joseph' of Food Diplomacy

By Jonathan Power

ROME—The last 15 chapters of the Book of Genesis tell the story of Joseph, one of the Hebrew patriarchs. The pharaoh, the story goes, had had his ominous dream in which seven "well-favored and fat-fleshed" cattle were eaten up by seven "poor and ill-fleshed" cattle. Joseph, who had earned a reputation for interpreting dreams while serving in prison for accusing his master's wife of attempted seduction, was brought before the pharaoh to tell the pharaoh what his dream meant. He told the pharaoh that the seven fat cattle were seven years of a good harvest and the thin cattle were seven years of famine. Only one thing, he said, could avert catastrophe: to take in and store under the pharaoh's seal one fifth of the crop during the seven years of plenty. The pharaoh, ignoring his traditional advisers, surprised the court and put Joseph in charge of the assignment with a rank second only to himself. The devastation of an empire was averted.

The debate about food stocks continues as if nothing has been learned from history. World food stocks are now lower than any time since World War II. A serious crop failure in a major producing region, if not balanced by bumper harvests elsewhere, would mean that grain prices would go through the roof and hundreds of millions would find that the basic essentials of life were priced out of their reach.

### West's Recession

Indeed, since 1973 the only real food reserve has been the cereals fed to livestock. It was good fortune that the West's recession coincided with the failed harvests of 1973 and 1974. For it meant that as consumers cut back the level of meat consumption of their more affluent days, millions of tons of grains that would otherwise have fattened animals were left in the market for poor countries to buy or for rich countries to send over as charity.

But what now? The recession is on the wane. Meat consumption in the affluent nations will rise. And if there is a bad harvest this year in the North American breadbasket, or if the monsoon fails in Asia or if the Soviet Union again suffers setbacks in its agriculture, there will be nothing in the latter to share around.

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization has estimated that the world should hold about 18 per cent (not far off Joseph's 20 per cent) of its annual cereal consumption in stock. This year that would mean about 165 million tons as against the present 100 million tons. So we're talking about a need of about an extra 60 million tons—the figure mentioned by Secretary of State Kissinger at the November, 1974, World Food Conference.

Yet, although the 60-million-ton figure was proposed and the assembled throng said "Amen," we are still a long way from any positive commitment to making it a reality. The mechanical details of how it should be done provide a field day for bureaucratic infighting. The International Wheat Council is discussing it as part of a new wheat agreement; in the GATT multilateral trade negotiations reserve stocks are being discussed; and finally the UN Conference on Trade and Development, now meeting in Nairobi, is debating it as part of a package deal on

commodities. And within each of these organizations the old, heavy ideological issues surface. The EEC calls for market stability; the purist free marketeers of the United States insist on no interference with the free movement of prices; the developing countries want a guarantee of a low-price range. How many permutations and combinations might emerge from that muddle?

Enter the World Food Council, which is the nearest thing we have to a far-sighted overseer, which was brought into being by the World Food Conference, and was expressly charged by the international community to act as a political powerhouse for making sense out of the conflicting lines of responsibility of existing agencies.

The second session of the council will be here in Rome on June 14. The critical preparatory meeting begins next Monday. On the agenda is a remarkably well thought out plan for breaking through the impasse on how to create a global food reserve.

It is the brainchild of Sartaj Aziz, the Pakistani economist who is the council's deputy executive director. Those who saw Aziz in action at the World Food Conference will not be surprised to be told that his plan is at once both sophisticated and straightforward. It has the touch of a master of the craft of food diplomacy.

### No Stalking Horse

Aziz first assures the grain exporters, the Americans, Canadians and Australians in particular, that he's not a stalking horse for lower prices. He writes: "It needs to be recognized that reserve accumulations would have to be initiated at prices somewhere near current levels." And he goes on to assure them that "such stocks would be firmly held against a well-defined emergency—so as to avoid any price-depressing effect." Secondly, he limits the debate to only wheat and rice, leaving the question of the less important subject of coarse grains (principally used for animals) to another day. This brings the discussion down to an argument about 30 million tons of grain—a figure more easily accepted by public opinion.

Next, he moves boldly to defuse the overhanging debate of nationally held versus internationally held stocks. He argues strongly that international management under a single agency "will be simpler to devise, more efficient and less costly to operate" and that the alternative of a loosely coordinated system of national reserves suffers from the real danger that an "exporting country called upon to release reserves to the market according to agreed guidelines [could] subsequently announce a decrease in export availabilities." But Aziz, while pointing this out, is wise enough to admit that, politics being what it is, "it seems extremely unlikely that a system based on a single global stock, neatly divided between different groups of countries and maintained at all times can be created or agreed upon in the foreseeable future."

It is at this point that Aziz reveals his plan. He breaks down the problem and in doing so he simplifies it enormously. It is in three parts. First, a very small internationalized component—a half-million-ton reserve for unexpected random emergencies. Second, a coordinated system of nationally held reserves so that each year a food aid target of 10 million tons could be met as a matter of course—

that is, a mere 1 million tons more than was set aside last year.

The third part is a "security reserve" of about 20 million tons to be firmly held against a serious and carefully defined set of contingencies—for example, grain might be released only when prices rise 50 per cent above a certain agreed level. In this way the reserves would not have the same depressing effect on prices as would normal stocks—a fear that fuels the resistance of the farm lobby, particularly in the United States.

Although Aziz would like to see this third component held under international management, it could still work, he maintains, if each exporting country held its own stocks, as long as there were some mutually agreed formal guidelines.

Here in the guise of the World Food Council is a new Joseph. It is up to the pharaohs of the world to make this conceptual breakthrough a political reality.

### Ulster Solution?

Re the report of a "solution" to the so-called Ulster issue, proposed by British historian A. J. P. Taylor (ET, April 12): Rarely have I read anything in a newspaper that so upset me.

I have read much from the pen of Prof. Taylor that seemed to indicate a good grasp of the Irish situation and a total lack of anti-Irish or anti-Catholic prejudice. Now I am forced to believe that his grasp of the Irish situation is very inadequate and his understanding of the Irish Catholic mind, so flawed as to indicate a possible subconscious hostility. How can he think they want or would be satisfied with the solution he proposes, namely that the one million Protestants of Northern Ireland should be expelled?

As a West of Ireland Catholic, a branch of whose family was once expelled from the North to make room for the ancestors of today's one million Protestants, I find the proposed solution outrageous, and to me as an Irishman and a Catholic it is totally unacceptable and unthinkable. I know I speak for the overwhelming majority of the Catholics of the Irish Republic when I say this, and I feel for a majority of the 500,000 Catholics in the North too.

Protestant patriots and poets? "Bould Robert Emmet, the darlin' of Erin" and Thomas Davis who wrote "What matter that at different stripes we worship the same God?"

Should the IRA take the Protestant bones of Wolfe Tone, the founding father of Irish Republicanism, from his Bodenny town grave and send them after his coreligionaries into banishment? And our beloved Douglas Hyde, scholar, gentleman and first and most loved president of independent Ireland: Shall we dishonor his memory?

There is, no easy solution, but one day a solution will be found and not the one proposed by Prof. Taylor. My dear father's solution was the Royal Anglo-Celtic Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, made up of the five autonomous nations of England, Scotland, Wales, N.E. Ireland, and Eire. I don't see their being easily accepted but it

## Watchdog on Intelligence

# The Oversight Panel: A Test of Faith

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—"If angels were to govern men," James Madison wrote, no "controls on government would be necessary," but in a nonangelic world there had to be safeguards against abuse of power. On that theory rose the U.S. constitutional system: A government limited by law and divided among branches meant to watch each other.

If Madison were about these days, he would hear familiar echoes—destructive ones—in the emerging debate about control of U.S. intelligence agencies. For what the Senate does with the proposals of its Select Committee on Intelligence Activities will be a fundamental test of faith in the Madisonian system—a test of our commitment to law and institutions as necessary safeguards against the deeds of men.

The central proposal is for creation of a new Senate oversight committee to keep watch on intelligence activities. That is a mild approach to reform, after all the abuses disclosed, but Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and his colleagues in the intelligence transparency committee choose to be cautious. They fought no great fights with the Executive branch; they leaked no great secrets; they proposed no radical changes.

### Lawless Actions

Nor is there any partnership in the final report of the Church committee. It does not try to assign blame to a few bad men for the wrong done. It finds, rather, that the system has slipped: a gradual concentration of power in the Executive, unchecked by Congress, has led to increasingly uncontrolled and lawless actions.

That is why the proposal for a new oversight committee is so important. It is an attempt to use the basic theory of the Constitution to overcome the very human tendencies that were feared in the first place. That is exactly the way the Framers argued that their system would work, correcting itself when there was an imbalance—a republican remedy, Madison said.

The reform proposal relies on conservative institutions, law and the Senate itself. So it may seem surprising that senators known as conservatives—Stennis and Eastland of Mississippi, McClellan of Arkansas—are trying to block the new oversight committee. In a preliminary skirmish, the proposed committee has been stripped of all its meaningful powers, over legislation and the intelligence budget.

But those senators are acting in pursuit, not of conservative values but of baronial interests. They are chairmen of the committees that were supposed to keep an eye on intelligence matters all along—Armed Services, Judiciary and Appropriations—but in fact did virtually nothing. There could hardly be anything

less conservative, in the constitutional sense, than for Congress to abdicate its function and the Executive accumulate untold power—secret power too of all. That is not an abstract judgment but the inescapable lesson of recent history. The abuse that mounted in the absence of oversight eventually exploded Watergate and the intelligence scandal, shaking public confidence. That is the opposite of a conservative policy.

A true conservative in the Ford administration, Attorney General Levi, understands what is at stake in the intelligence area. He has his differences with the Church committee; he remains too awed by the label "national security." But he has taken significant steps himself to prevent domestic intelligence abuses, and he favors congressional action. He is committed to the principle that official conduct must conform to standards of law.

The CIA itself has accepted the idea of effective congressional oversight. William E. Colby, the former director, wrote last January: "This year's excitement has made clear that the rule of law applies to all parts of the American government, including intelligence. In fact, this will strengthen American intelligence."

But the decision on whether to create an effective oversight committee is up to the Senate alone. There, an important part will be played by the Democratic whip, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, who has been helpful to the Church committee in the past but lately has opposed the oversight reform.

### A Fair Symbol

Byrd doubtless wants to hold the support of the old committee members in his campaign for majority leader, but his use of this issue could be short-sighted. He is also respected for his intelligence and mastery of Senate business. What he may need to show some colleagues is an eye for larger interests—the Senate's and the country's. A fair symbol is the Senate's willingness to exercise this constitutional responsibility.

The Church committee has been criticized for backwardness in public relations—for failing to keep the issue of intelligence reform alive by frequent dramatic revelations. Well, its final report is indeed a sober piece of work, an enormous record of unpleasant facts presented without hyperbole. Is the Senate really prepared to brush it off as insufficiently trendy?

The Watergate experience revived faith in our constitutional system. It dealt with one symptom of an illness, the long slide to uncontrolled executive power. The Senate has a chance now to deal with the disease itself, and its decision will tell us a good deal about whether our renewed faith is justified.

## Letters

### Ulster Solution?

is a more honorable solution than Prof. Taylor's.

Parls.  
EILIN NI LOINN.

Parls.

### 'Far From Reality'

The editorial about the situation in South Korea (ET, March 20-21) is far from reality. South Korea is creating a new and fresh face both internally and externally. It has made great political and economic progress in the course of its modernization and it will continue to develop.

First of all, as to the rule of power, the South is fundamentally based on the centralization of administration, for it has a unitary political system. The country certainly has not such a federal system as the United States has. In 1972, we created a revitalizing Constitution which fits us. Our democratic form of rule is evidently founded on the new Constitution permitting to bring further security, prosperity, and a brighter future for democracy.

Secondly, South Korea's 588 per capita income of the 1960s has increased to \$600.

The International Bank for Development once indicated that South Korea's economic expansion should be called an economic miracle. Furthermore, in 1971, President Chung Hae Park launched a great movement, whose purpose is to reduce, as much as possible, economic differences between urban and rural lives. The principal spirit of it is based on self-help, self-confidence, and mutual cooperation.

It is called today "Saemaul Undong," to which all South Koreans, young and old, rich and poor, and high and low alike participate. Is this not democratic rule? Is this despotic sense?

Thirdly, South Korea has a strong army. Its purpose is to primarily defend South Korean lives and the territory. So it is purely for self-defense. Each modern nation has an army for this purpose. Politics is going on through rule of law, the symbol of parliament. Dictatorship does not exist and cannot exist in this land.

Anyhow, democracy is neither agitation nor charity. It is an incomplete institution in which people learn to govern and to be governed in the course of its practice.

M. H. BERNARD.

Parls.

### A Correction?

The IHT has me saying, in an article by James Goldborough (ET, May 6), that I suspected Mr. Blum of being a Communist. I would appreciate it if you would point out to your readers that I never said that.

Jacques Favret,

Director, Le Monde.

Parls.

Mr. Goldborough says that his notes taken at the luncheon show Mr. Favret as saying, "I don't think there are any Fascists or Communists at Le Monde. Except Mr. Stenon, who is a Communist, but he is no longer at Le Monde."

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PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1976

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FINANCE

Page 7

## Aides Say VW Key End of Auto Probe

NGTON, May 6 (AP)—Aides about the possible impact on Volkswagen of a key factor in the department's decision to dump investigation in auto makers, government officials said.

The investigation was done irreparable damage to certain manufacturers who have dropped out of the big West auto market, according to an administration official.

The investigation official said that the usual procedures would have been followed in the Volkswagen case without the purposes of the act.

## chst Profit by 54.6% ing 1975

FURT, May 6 (AP)—Tax profits of the AG group fell 54.6 per cent, to 291.1 million marks, from 641 million marks last year.

Mr. Sammet noted that some new companies included in the latest year's first time.

Sammet said that with exceptions all sectors of the economy were affected by the decline and losses occurred in some areas.

mesmann Net Up  
esseldorf, Maunemann post-tax earnings rose to about 208 million marks from 157 million marks last year.

mpary said it will pro-  
unchanged dividend of  
a share plus a bonus  
to a share.

as Shows a Profit  
EM, the Netherlands, AP-DJ)—Akzo NV regis-  
ter profit of 21.8 million  
in the first quarter of  
58.8 million guilders  
near earlier quarter, the  
said today.

ere 2.8 billion guilders,  
2.3 billion.

aid the improved earn-  
ing mainly due to the  
fibers sector, which  
a small profit after  
taxes in 1975.

ell Union Net Up  
DN, May 6 (AP-DJ)—  
profit of the Dunlop  
ion companies, exclud-  
ing Pirelli, rose to  
104.3 million francs  
in 1974, Dunlop reported.

le Pirelli, the Italian  
which is a member of  
n, is not included in the  
The company has regis-  
tered heavy losses in recent  
years.

assault Profit Rises  
May 6 (AP-DJ)—  
Marcel Dassault-Breguet  
today reported net  
104.3 million francs,  
85.7 million francs in  
1974.

Car Sales  
4 Per Cent  
ON, May 6 (AP-DJ)—  
in Britain last month  
119,178, up 24 per cent  
from 96,000 a year earlier,  
the Motor Manufacturers  
association said today.

assurances that the margin would not be restored.

That still left several companies—originally put at eight, although an official said yesterday the number "was six to 10"—with dumping margins. These companies have not been identified, but officials confirmed that Volkswagen was one of them.

Normally, having found that dumping margins existed, the investigation would move to the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which would have six months to determine whether U.S. businesses or workers were injured.

If injury were found, a "dumping order" would have been issued, forcing the foreign concern to pay penalty duties, raise U.S. prices, or lower home-market prices.

During the six months of the ITC's investigation, the suspect imports would be under a cloud.

By law, the Customs Bureau would not appraise the suspect imports to determine duties, and if a dumping order eventually came, the imports that entered during the six months would be liable to the penalty duties.

Because of the potentially huge duties that would build up, foreign companies typically would not send products to the United States during this period.

In the case of the foreign auto concerns, with their big U.S. dealer networks, the six-month period would have caused "extreme financial pain," an administration source said.

U.S. automakers sold 788,024 new cars in April, up 42.3 per cent from 547,537 a year earlier.

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## U.K. Example May Be Answer Wage Rise Threat to U.S. Prices

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT)—The Ford administration, officially at least, professes unconcern about the trend of wages in the economy.

For example, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, explicitly declined to criticize the fairly hefty settlement recently negotiated by the Teamsters, and the same position has been taken by the Secretary of Labor, W. J. Casey Jr.

And yet it is a truism of the modern economy that as long as average wages rise faster than the increase in average productivity, or output per man-hour, prices will go up.

Wage increases are not by any means always the chief driving force for inflation. Other forces, largely international, dominated in the devastating double-digit inflation of 1973-74, for example.

But there are occasions when a too rapid rise in wages can force up the price level even if the more traditional inflation factors, such as excess growth of the money supply, are not present.

That is, government policy of the budget and money supply, affecting total demand, can be duly cautious and yet prices can still be "pushed" up. The present and forthcoming period in the United States appears to be one of those occasions.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, sees it largely that way. Unlike the administration, he does not hesitate to cite the wage problem. In describing the continuing inflation danger to the Senate Banking Committee on Monday, Mr. Burns emphasized that "wages are still increasing much faster than the long-term growth of productivity."

Wages in the United States are not "exploding." The adjusted hourly earnings index, published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 7.3 per cent above a year earlier in March and it has been rising only gently in recent months.

Its rise is considerably less than the roughly 10-per-cent average increase negotiated in union settlements this year.

But this leaves two problems. The first is the center of the Euromarket operations.

The income earned from these operations has been the one consistent plus in Britain's balance-of-payments accounts and the Bank of England has always maintained a very flexible attitude regarding the Euromarket to assure the continuity of this important source of income for the nation.

May Change Policy  
Thus, it is widely assumed that the central bank will modify its position if the banks can demonstrate that the present wording of the directives put them at a competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis their Continental competitors.

This is what the banks claim and a steady stream of senior executives have been meeting with central bank officials this week to stress this point.

Some very prestigious foreign banks, who have chosen to base their Euromarket operations in London, report in private conversations that they will be forced to consider leaving Britain if the rules are not altered.

Others, gearing up for such operations, may be forced to scratch London as a possible site.

Paris-based Morgan Stanley, for example, the premier new-issues house, is currently studying the possibility of entering the secondary market by establishing a trading division in Europe.

The negative effect of the current rules on dealers' operations would give Morgan "more to think about" in eyeing London as a site, it also says.

This is also true for Smith Barney, another major U.S. securities house active in the Euro-bond market, which is reportedly making the same study, and for Merrill Lynch, which is said to be considering moving its trading operations from Switzerland to Britain.

The warnings, says a senior U.S. banker in London, are big words sparked by a seemingly "arbitrary, complex shift in the regulatory framework."

that, even at 7 per cent to 8 per cent, the average wage increase is well above long-term productivity growth of 2.5 to 3 per cent a year, though productivity is likely to show above-average improvement in this recovery period.

The second is that large union settlements and a gradually tightening labor market may move the economywide wage increase above the fairly moderate figure of the last year.

There is a striking additional fact not always realized. If by some miracle the entire working force accepted for only one year wage increases of 3 to 4 per cent, the inflation rate the next year—assuming reasonable government monetary and fiscal policy—would be sharply reduced and the "need" for higher wage increases from then on would be correspondingly less.

It is often forgotten that in the 1960-65 period wage increases averaged about 4 per cent a year because price increases averaged about 1.5 per cent a year. Moderation in each reinforced the moderation in the other.

The most promising idea in years has come from Britain. After one year of "voluntary" wage restraint in the 10-per-cent area, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, has proposed that, if the unions will accept a further reduction in wage increases to about 3 per cent, income taxes affecting mainly working people will be reduced by more than \$2 billion.

An agreement has been reached on a 4.5-per-cent increase. On the assumption of reduced inflation, the net effect of the package on real after-tax earnings would be positive.

For the United States, Brookings Institution Economist Arthur Okun is privately suggesting a similar idea. The President would set a wage increase guideline of, say, 5 per cent. In any establishment where the employer and his workers agreed to stay within the guideline the employer's social security tax would be cut by one percentage point and the worker's tax by three percentage points.

The worker would have the equivalent of an 8-per-cent wage increase—5 plus 3—but total wage costs in the economy would increase very little.

But the current wording of the central bank's directives, he says, "imposes a penalty for being here."

The penalty is perceived by bankers on several counts. As matters now stand, a Eurobond with a face value of \$1,000, issued to investors at par value of \$1,000, is taken onto the books of a U.K. trading house at \$985—that is, less the 1.5-per-cent selling commission.

The trader is obliged to pass this \$15 through the investment premium market, buying premium dollars for this amount and then selling them at the spot rate.

The dollar premium market is the U.S. device to thwart the outflow of investment capital; dollars in this pool cost some 50 per cent more than the "spot" rate which is currently just under \$1.33 to the pound. In the (Continued on Page 16, Col. 8)

## U.S. Wholesale Prices Up 0.8%

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The government said today a steep increase in farm prices pushed wholesale prices up 0.8 per cent during April, marking the biggest gain in six months and signaling a sharper rise in the cost of living ahead.

The increase ended five months of relatively stable wholesale prices and was an abrupt break in the steady stream of upbeat economic reports this year.

Declining farm prices during the first three months of the year had held down the overall wholesale price index. But in April, farm prices jumped 4.2 per cent while the index for processed foods was up 1.9 per cent. This produced a 2.8-per-cent increase in the agricultural sector.

Wholesale price changes eventually are reflected in retail prices, although there are time lags and relationships are not precise.

Industrial prices rose 0.3 per cent last month, continuing the moderating trend of recent months. However, the April report did not reflect recently announced increases for steel and other products which will show up later as they work their way through the wholesale price chain.

Economists consider industrial prices a more reliable barometer of basic inflationary trends rather than farm prices, which often move erratically.

The Ford administration has warned that the sharp slowdown in both wholesale and consumer inflation during the first quarter could not be expected to continue.

April's rise in the wholesale price index followed an increase of only 0.2 per cent in March and declines in both January and February. It was the sharpest monthly increase since October's 1.1-per-cent rise.

White House economists expect an inflation rate of about 6 per cent this year, an improvement over

the 7-per-cent rise in 1975 and well below the sharp 12.3-per-cent advance in 1974.

During the first three months of this year wholesale prices fell at an annual rate of 1.8 per cent while retail prices rose at an annual rate of 2.9 per cent, the smallest quarterly increase in almost four years.

In April, the wholesale price index stood at 181.3, up 5.3 per cent over a year earlier. That meant that goods selling at wholesale for \$100 in the 1967 base period cost \$181.30 last year.

Farm price increases were the largest in a year. The biggest increases were for livestock, eggs and coffee. However, there were some declines for grains, live poultry and milk.

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## By Bank of England's Directives London's Euromart Role Seen Threatened

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 6 (NYT)—Both the Bank of England and private bankers believe there have been violations of the premium-dollar market by the London-based banks operating in the international securities markets.

As a result, the central bank has sent reminders to all of the banks about how the international operations are to be treated. The central bank insists that—with the exception of how underwriting commissions are to be treated—the directives simply reiterate long-standing policy.

The international banking community, however, sees the matter in a different light and maintains that, as matters now stand, the central bank's policy is a threat to London's role as

the center of the Euromarket operations.

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## Marathon Energy, Ltd.

A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of

## Marathon Oil Company

has acquired more than 95% of the  
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## Pan Ocean Oil Corporation

The undersigned initiated the above transaction and acted  
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117	54	Deffor	2.30	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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134	71	Deffor	2.30	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
135	72	Deffor	2.30	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69																															



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*All these Notes having been sold,*

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under

**US**

**Floating Rate**  
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**J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.** **CL**  
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Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)  
Banca Commerciale Italiana  
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque de l'Union
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter
Clariden Bank	Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.
Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne
European Banking Company Limited	First Boston (Europe) Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft		
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Ltd.		Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Kidder, Peabody International Limited		Kleinwort, Be. Limited
London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited		
Merrill Lynch International & Co.		Saunders Montagu Limited
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.		The National Comm. Bank A.S.
Orion Bank Limited	Pierson, Harding & Pierson N.Y.	Rothschild
Schroders & Chartered Limited		J. Henry Schroder & Co. S.A.L.
Société Générale		Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	
		S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Dfls. 7,500,000.—, has been drawn for redemption on June 15, 1976 and consequently the Note which bears number 2

and all Notes bearing a number which is 4,  
or a multiple of 4, plus 2 are payable as from  
June 15 1976

**Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.**  
**(Central Paying Agent)**

**Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.**  
**Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.**  
**Bank Mees & Hope NV**  
*in Amsterdam;*  
**Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.**  
*in Brussels;*  
**Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.**  
*in Luxembourg;*  
**Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.**  
*in Geneva;*  
**Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG**  
*in Zurich.*

**April 27, 1976.**

*(Incorporated in Scotland by Royal Charter in 1727 and registered under the Companies Act 1948)*

### Floating Rate Capital Notes 1983

**National and Commercial Banking Group  
Limited**

**Banque Nationale de Paris**      **Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise**

Banco Commerciale Italiana      Banco Urquijo      Bank of America International      Bankers Trust International Limited  
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.      Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur      Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres

<b>Clariden Bank</b>	<b>Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Audererstrasse) S.A.</b>	<b>Creditanstalt-Bankverein</b>	<b>Crédit Commercial de France</b>
<b>Crédit Lyonnais</b>	<b>Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne</b>	<b>Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation</b>	<b>Dresdner Bank</b>

Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Ltd.	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	International Marine Banking Co. Limited	Jardine Fleming & Company Limited
Kidder, Peabody International	Kleinwort, Benson	Kreditbank N.V.	Lazard Brothers & Co.,

The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.      The National Commercial Bank      Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V.      Nesbitt, Thomson  
Orion Bank      Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.      Rothschild Bank AG      N. M. Rothschild & Sons      Salomon Brothers International  
Limited      Limited      Limited

Svenska Handelsbanken      Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited      Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited      Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.      White, Weld & Co.      Wood Gundy



## Toronto Stocks

High	Low	Last	Chg
4870	4840	4840	+30
4970	4940	4940	+30
5070	5040	5040	+30
5170	5140	5140	+30
5270	5240	5240	+30
5370	5340	5340	+30
5470	5440	5440	+30
5570	5540	5540	+30
5670	5640	5640	+30
5770	5740	5740	+30
5870	5840	5840	+30
5970	5940	5940	+30
6070	6040	6040	+30
6170	6140	6140	+30
6270	6240	6240	+30
6370	6340	6340	+30
6470	6440	6440	+30
6570	6540	6540	+30
6670	6640	6640	+30
6770	6740	6740	+30
6870	6840	6840	+30
6970	6940	6940	+30
7070	7040	7040	+30
7170	7140	7140	+30
7270	7240	7240	+30
7370	7340	7340	+30
7470	7440	7440	+30
7570	7540	7540	+30
7670	7640	7640	+30
7770	7740	7740	+30
7870	7840	7840	+30
7970	7940	7940	+30
8070	8040	8040	+30
8170	8140	8140	+30
8270	8240	8240	+30
8370	8340	8340	+30
8470	8440	8440	+30
8570	8540	8540	+30
8670	8640	8640	+30
8770	8740	8740	+30
8870	8840	8840	+30
8970	8940	8940	+30
9070	9040	9040	+30
9170	9140	9140	+30
9270	9240	9240	+30
9370	9340	9340	+30
9470	9440	9440	+30
9570	9540	9540	+30
9670	9640	9640	+30
9770	9740	9740	+30
9870	9840	9840	+30
9970	9940	9940	+30
10070	10040	10040	+30

## Opening Prices, May 6, 1978

High	Low	Last	Chg
4870	4840	4840	+30
4970	4940	4940	+30
5070	5040	5040	+30
5170	5140	5140	+30
5270	5240	5240	+30
5370	5340	5340	+30
5470	5440	5440	+30
5570	5540	5540	+30
5670	5640	5640	+30
5770	5740	5740	+30
5870	5840	5840	+30
5970	5940	5940	+30
6070	6040	6040	+30
6170	6140	6140	+30
6270	6240	6240	+30
6370	6340	6340	+30
6470	6440	6440	+30
6570	6540	6540	+30
6670	6640	6640	+30
6770	6740	6740	+30
6870	6840	6840	+30
6970	6940	6940	+30
7070	7040	7040	+30
7170	7140	7140	+30
7270	7240	7240	+30
7370	7340	7340	+30
7470	7440	7440	+30
7570	7540	7540	+30
7670	7640	7640	+30
7770	7740	7740	+30
7870	7840	7840	+30
7970	7940	7940	+30
8070	8040	8040	+30
8170	8140	8140	+30
8270	8240	8240	+30
8370	8340	8340	+30
8470	8440	8440	+30
8570	8540	8540	+30
8670	8640	8640	+30
8770	8740	8740	+30
8870	8840	8840	+30
8970	8940	8940	+30
9070	9040	9040	+30
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9270	9240	9240	+30
9370	9340	9340	+30
9470	9440	9440	+30
9570	9540	9540	+30
9670	9640	9640	+30
9770	9740	9740	+30
9870	9840	9840	+30
9970	9940	9940	+30
10070	10040	10040	+30

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SAVE AND PROSPER  
JERSEY LIMITED  
P.O. Box 10, St. Helier, Jersey  
ST. HELENA, JERSEY C.I.

PRICES ON MAY 5, 1978  
Dollar fund 1.35  
Euro fund 1.35  
International growth fund 5.60  
DEALING EVERY MONDAY

ADVERTISEMENT

THE NOMURA SECURITIES  
CO., LTD.  
(GDRs)

Referring to the advertisement  
of 5.17.78 the undersigned  
announces that the original shares  
from the 8% bonus have been  
received.

As from May 5th, 1978 one new  
CDR Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.  
shares, ex. No. 8 and 9, and 10  
will be available at K&A-Associates  
N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam,  
against delivery of 50 div.  
cps. No. 6 and/or 7 (or combinations  
thereof).  
After 5.17.78 the equivalent of  
the still outstanding div. cps.  
No. 6 and 7 will be sold. The  
proceeds, after deduction of  
expenses, will be held in cash at  
the disposal of said holders.  
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY  
COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, May 3rd, 1978.

## Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Last	Chg
4870	4840	4840	+30
4970	4940	4940	+30
5070	5040	5040	+30
5170	5140	5140	+30
5270	5240	5240	+30
5370	5340	5340	+30
5470	5440	5440	+30
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8070	8040	8040	+30
8170	8140	8140	+30
8270	8240	8240	+30
8370	8340	8340	+30
8470	8440	8440	+30
8570	8540	8540	+30
8670	8640	8640	+30
8770	8740	8740	+30
8870	8840	8840	+30
8970	8940	8940	+30
9070	9040	9040	+30
9170	9140	9140	+30
9270	9240	9240	+30
9370	9340	9340	+30
9470	9440	9440	+30
9570	9540	9540	+30
9670	9640	9640	+30
9770	9740	9740	+30
9870	9840	9840	+30
9970	9940	9940	+30
10070	10040	10040	+30

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5170	5140	5140	+30
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5770	5740	5740	+30
5870	5840	5840	+30
5970	5940	5940	+30
6070	6040	6040	+30
6170	6140	6140	+30
6270	6240	6240	+30
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6470	6440	6440	+30
6570	6540	6540	+30
6670	6640	6640	+30
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8370	8340	8340	+30
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9270	9240	9240	+30
9370	9340	9340	+30
9470	9440	9440	+30
9570	9540	9540	+30
9670	9640	9640	+30
9770	9740	9740	+30
9870	9840	9840	+30
9970	9940	9940	+30
10070	10040	10040	+30

## European Gold Markets

High	Low	Last	Chg
4870	4840	4840	+30
4970	4940	4940	+30
5070	5040	5040	+30
5170	5140	5140	+30
5270	5240	5240	+30
5370	5340	5340	+30
5470	5440	5440	+30
5570	5540	5540	+30
5670	5640	5640	+30
5770	5740	5740	+30
5870	5840	5840	+30
5970	5940	5940	+30
6070	6040	6040	+30
6170	6140	6140	+30
6270	6240	6240	+30
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6870	6840	6840	+30
6970	6940	6940	+30
7070	7040	7040	+30
7170	7140	7140	+30
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9470	9440	9440	+30
9570	9540	9540	+30
9670	9640	9640	+30
9770	9740	9740	+30
9870	9840	9840	+30
9970	9940	9940	+30
10070	10040	10040	+30

## Eurocurrency

Argent	8.72	Imp Chem	4.38
Arden	8.72	Impe	1.00
Ardur	8.69	Mark & Spem	2.84
Folker	0.62	Metallurg	0.64
Heiniken	1.46	Nicholls	2.54
H.V.A.	45.20	Plessey	0.79
Hill-Aun-H	48.30	Rand Mines	2.22
Hogson	199.85	Rank Org	2.21
K.	108.30	Royal Dutch	1.43
Nations. West.	94.40	R.T. (Z)	2.22
Pachod	128	Shell	4.62
Philips new	39.80	Thorn (A)	2.63
Robeco	199.85	Tube Invest	1.94
Rochem	144.70	Union Carbide	3.76
Royal Dutch	122.50	Vicki	1.79
Unilever	122.50	War LTV	226.00
Von Orenier	236	West Deep	5.94
Verder	169.85	West Drier	224.72
*Ex-dividend.		West Hoid	1.77




هكذا من الأول

[illegible]

weekly advertising feature is a listing of available office space in major European capitals. To receive a brochure on any of properties or to list your office property, write to: Mr. John Shelby at the International Herald Tribune in Paris (Tel: 280509) visit our office in your country (listed on the back page classified section).

LOCATION OF PROPERTY	AGENT OR DEVELOPER	LOCAL TELEPHONE	SPACE AVAILABLE	PRICE PER SQ. UNIT FOR SALE	SQ. UNIT TO LET	AVAILABILITY DATE
<b>PARIS AREA:</b> Place de l'Etoile-Charles-de-Gaulle, 3e 12 Boulevard de la Madeleine, 1er 20 Avenue Marceau, 8e	J. de Moscan J. de Moscan O.S.T.	256.29.44 256.29.44 522.86.86	4,000 sq.m. 12,000 sq.m. 287 sq.m.	(for sale) (for sale)	 (for rent)	Immed. Immed. Immed.
<b>BRUSSELS:</b> 17 Avenue Marxix 489 Avenue Louise Avenue de Torvarex 320 Avenue Louise (Tour S.A.I.F.I.) 66 Avenue Louise 375 Avenue Louise 6/7 Avenue Lloyd George 270-272 Avenue de Tervuren Arts/Lan, 538 Ave. Arts - Banking Hall & Offices Tour Maydon, 12 partitioned office floors Rue Godcharlie Belcomin 10/16 Rue de l'Industrie	Bernheim-Outremer Bernheim-Outremer Bernheim-Outremer Bernheim-Outremer Donaldsons S.A. Entr. E. François & Fils Entr. E. François & Fils Entr. E. François & Fils Jones, Lang, Wootton Jones, Lang, Wootton Office des Propriétaires Mellers & Harding Mellers & Harding	511.72.90 511.72.90 511.72.90 511.72.90 648.18.40 736.20.20 736.20.20 736.20.20 219.42.10 219.42.10 513.84.20 649.32.64 649.32.64 649.32.64	10,000 sq.m. 12,450 sq.m. 6,000 sq.m. 28,000 sq.m. 2,780 sq.m. 3,290 sq.m. 6,000 sq.m. 8,000 sq.m. 13,000 sq.m. 850 sq.m. p. floor 900 sq.m. from 500 sq.m. from 400 sq.m.	           (For sale)	(for rent) (for rent) (for rent) (for rent) (for rent) B.Fr. 2,600 +/-2,600 +/-2,800 (for rent) (for rent) (for rent) (for rent) (for rent)	May '76 June '76 Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed.
<b>LONDON/NEAR LONDON:</b> 52/54 Gracechurch St., EC2 (City) 35 Seething Lane, EC3 (City) 199 Piccadilly, W1 (West End) 10 Walcott St., W1 (West End) Wetford, warehouses	Herring Son & Daw Herring Son & Daw Herring Son & Daw Herring Son & Daw Knight Frank & Rutley	01-734-8155 01-734-8155 01-734-8155 01-734-8155 01-629-8171	479.3 sq.m. 306 sq.m. 288 sq.m. 237 sq.m. 80,000 sq.ft.	F/F at Cost F/F at Cost F/F at Cost (For sale)	£36.00 yr. £85.00 yr. £70.00 yr. £63.00 yr. (for rent)	Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed.
All rent on British properties are subject to rates and service charge. All the properties in this Directory are subject to contract and availability. Some abbreviations: F/F - Fisheries and fittings.						
<b>BOLLAND:</b> Offices and factory space, Laagraven Offices, warehouse and factory space, Leiderdorp Shops in Holland Offices Amsterdam and Rotterdam Offices space Rong Caribaria - Utrecht Central Warehousing, Laagraven, Utrecht Warehousing, Zoeterwoude Shop, office space, Bergum op Zoom Rombrandtgebouw Amstelveen Warehousing shops offices Eindhoven	Richard Ellis B.V. Richard Ellis B.V. Bolle en Compagnons B.V. Bolle en Compagnons B.V. Hol & Molenaar B.V. Mellers & Harding (Brussels) Mellers & Harding (Brussels) VanOpstal Makelaars Knight Frank & Rutley Nieuhuis en Luffen B.V.	026-440779 026-440779 020-185656 020-185656 030-319847 649.32.64 649.32.64 01640-42350 020-760944 040-116415	3,100 sq.m. from 700 sq.m. 100-400 sq.m. 500-20,000 sq.m. from 200 sq.m. from 700 sq.m. from 1,600 sq.m. 6,400 sq.m. 3,500 sq.m. 300-45,000 sq.m.	           1 request	Off. 80.- Off. 76.-  Fl. +/- 200 (for rent) (for rent) (for rent) (for rent) Dfl. 40.- Dfl. 200.- (for rent)	Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Immed. Oct. '76 Immed. Immed.

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**CARRICK-ON-SUIR, CO. KILKENNY, IRELAND.**



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Scheduled as one of Ireland's most Beautiful & Renowned Stately Homes, on 502 acres (or less acreage if so required).

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**3 Gate Lodges & 4 Cottages.**

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**SOLICITORS:** John Shee, Nelson Street, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.

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**Tel.: Carrick-on-Suir 188**

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...the delightful Bahamian Colonial, where the delightful environment, 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms, 14 lush acres - dock, and equipped at \$350,000. Additional 36-acre residential site, all with water at \$200,000. HT-51044.

...own private 36-acre kingdom with 3 fully built and beautifully furnished villas, yacht club, improved 2,000 sq. ft. water catchment system and own 36-acre, HT-51854.

...of Antigua, historic 36-acre private estate, 2 picturesque beaches. 3-bedroom house. Fully furnished and equipped

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**"PRE-LEASED SHOPPING CENTER"**  
Anchored by Winn-Dixie seasonal credit grocery store, S.E. U.S.A. \$0.00/mo. w/ rent. Available area on 1 acre. Construction to begin mid-year. Available for approximately \$300,000 cash to be funded at investor's convenience or upon completion as per investor's tax consultant's advice, subject to reasonable deposit. Call Mr. J. H. McSwain, also rental owner, for financial and additional tax shelter benefits relating to construction losses. Contact: H. E. McSwain, P. O. Box 1906, Alexandria, Louisiana 71301, U.S.A. Telephone: (318) 454-1462 or 412-3006 (residence).

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SALE - FINANCING

er around resort overlooking best  
rs, 3 restaurants, 2 tennis courts,  
nces, 9 years experience with experi-  
ed 200 occupants near four years  
nt 500 beds hotel.

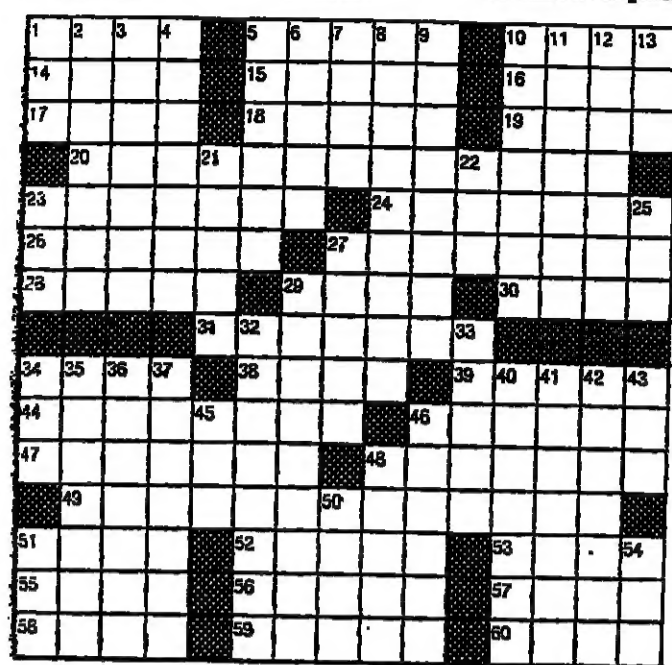
Dr. MR. JAVIER CASSALE.



## CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

**Edited by Will Weng**

ACROSS		
1 Dillon	48 Marsh gas	12 "... and put
5 Rulers	49 See 30 Across	"..... through
10 Large quantity	51 Or of Dix	his head"
14 Skunk's defense	52 Swiftness	13 "I" part
15 Ration	53 Insects	21 Metric quart
16 King of the road	55 Draw the wrong	22 Common verb
17 S.A. rodent	straw	23 "..... supra
18 Missouri city	56 Give ..... gas	25 Sullivan et al.
19 Drubbing	(accelerate)	27 Used the Las
20 Unsuccessful	57 Gonerri's father	Vegas facilities
stamp-collector's	58 Something	29 Meets, as a
lament, with	unique	challenge
49 Across	59 Bonneau et al.	32 Kind of missile
23 Gas or electric	60 Thersally peak	33 Verity
company		34 Certain records
24 Navigational		Abbr.
distance	1 Swab	35 Cavalryman
26 Stephen V. and	2 Camera gadget	36 Auto gear
William R.	3 "... on a slow	37 Splash
27 Relative of "bon	4 Brought up the	40 Famous Moor
voyage"	rear	41 Eared seals
28 Turkish decree	5 Gem weights	42 New York
29 Shankar	6 Polish coin	Indians
30 Jets	7 Auk genus	43 Italian number
31 Gey	8 Does a dog trick	45 At all
34 Chiefs: Abbr.	9 Remained at	Swat
35 River to the Elbe	home	46 Flycatchers
38 Perch	10 Prawns' relatives	48 Coffee variety
44 At the ready	50 Cole et al.	50 Cole et al.
46 Green iron	11 Far-East	51 Ziegfeld
47 Scholars	laborers	54 Historical period
	DOWN	



# WEATHER

A F			C F		
ALGARE	26 61	Overcast	MADRID	25 72	Clear
AMSTERDAM	24 78	Clear	BILBAO	26 72	Clear
ANKARA	20 68	Clear	MONTREAL	6 48	Cloudy
BARCELONA	24 78	Clear	MOSCOW	12 34	Showers
BELGIUM	25 74	Clear	OSLO	12 34	Clear
BELGRADE	24 75	Clear	NEW YORK	21 70	Sunny
BELM	24 75	Clear	PAGE	34 75	Clear
BRUSSELS	24 75	Clear	PARIS	28 70	Clear
BUCHAREST	24 75	Clear	PRAGUE	20 70	Clear
BUDAPEST	25 75	Clear	REIMS	26 75	Clear
CASABLANCA	25 75	Clear	ROTTAM	26 75	Clear
CHICAGO	8 48	Overcast	SOPLA	26 75	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	17 62	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	12 64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12 62	Cloudy	TEHRAN	27 81	Clear
EDINBURGH	9 48	Clear	TEL AVIV	17 64	Cloudy
ORANGE	27 81	Clear	TENNESSEE	53 73	Clear
FRANKFURT	27 81	Clear	WAWAWA	27 81	Clear
GENEVA	22 72	Clear	WASHINGTON	21 75	Clear
HELSINKI	12 39	Cloudy	ZURICH	51 70	Clear
IRVING	27 81	Clear			
ISLA PALMA	20 68	Clear			
ISLON	17 62	Cloudy			
LYNDON	17 62	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	11 37	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

May 6, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

(d) Canase.....	SP7566		
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds.....	SP7140		
(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.....	SP7140		
(d) Energie-Val'.....	SP7590		
(d) Europe.....	SP7529		
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$4.41		
(d) D.G.O.....	\$39.88		
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.).....	\$1.13		
(d) Dryus Fund Int'l.....	\$12.38		
(d) E.I. Int'l.....	\$1.87		
(d) Europe Obligations.....	F.01.01		

SEPRO:			
- (w) Sepru (N.A.V.).....		\$12.86	
- (d) CEF Fund.....		SP7240	
- (d) CEF Int'l.....		SP7486	
- (d) I.T.P. Fund N.V.....		SP7529	
(w) SME Special Fund.....		DMS0.70	

SOFID GROUPE GENOVA:			
- (r) Parton Sw. & Bak.....		SP7156	
- (r) Securwiss.....		SP6747	

INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		ST. SAAR POND:	
(1) Concentra.	DMM3.30		\$17.90
(2) Ind. Beneficent	DMM7.50		\$4.75
<b>LIABILITY:</b>		<b>SWISS BANK CORP.:</b>	
(1) Priority Amer. Ass'n.	\$147.07	(1) American-Yale.	\$F486.50
(2) Japan Dev. Corp.	\$17.46	(2) Inter-Am.	\$F465.00
(3) Priority Int'l Fund.	\$17.46	(3) Japan Fnd.	\$F25.25
(4) Priority Pacific Fund.	\$27.58	(4) Swiss-Am. New Ser.	\$F512
(5) Int'l Ind. Corp.	\$17.46	(5) Swiss Bond Sels.	\$F75.75
(6) First Int'l Pk. Fund.	\$154.27	(6) Universal	\$F25.25
(7) First Int'l Realty Sec.	\$113.25	(7) Talent Global Fund.	\$8.90
(8) First Int'l Sec. Fund.	\$113.25	(8) Tokyo Pub. Ind. (Sect.)	\$37.70
(9) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56	(9) Transatlantic Fund.	\$30.30
(10) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(11) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(12) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(13) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(14) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(15) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(16) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(17) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(18) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(19) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(20) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(21) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(22) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(23) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(24) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(25) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(26) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(27) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(28) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(29) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(30) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(31) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(32) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(33) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(34) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(35) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(36) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(37) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(38) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(39) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(40) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(41) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(42) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(43) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(44) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(45) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(46) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(47) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(48) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(49) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(50) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(51) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(52) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(53) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(54) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
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(67) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(68) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(69) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(70) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(71) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(72) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(73) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(74) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(75) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(76) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(77) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
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(85) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(86) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(87) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(88) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(89) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(90) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(91) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(92) Pension Fund S.A.	\$35.56		
(93) Pension Fund S.A.			

(S) BERRY INVEST. FUND.....		\$15.50	(d) BOMC INC-Invst.....	\$9.97
(w) BERRY INT'L PUND.....	\$15.50	(d) BULL SWISS FUND.....	\$12.10	
(w) COT. DOLLAR FUND.....	\$6.10	(d) SINIA SWISS R.N. FUND.....	\$12.10	
QUADRANT GR Fd INT'L.....	\$9.01	UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		
QUADRANT INT'L FUND.....	\$9.01	(d) Atlanticcofd.....	DM16	
R.O.I.T. Robot.....	\$26.51	(d) Canadapond.....	DM20.40	
TECHNOLOGY.....	\$26.51	(d) Eurofund.....	DM20.40	
TECHNOLOGY.....	\$26.51	(d) Overseas L.....	DM21.15	
TECHNOLOGY.....	\$26.51	(d) Special L.....	DM21.15	
INTERCONT FUND.....	\$6.36	(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.....	\$5.19	
INT'L FUND.....	\$6.36	(w) U.S. Gov. Bond.....	\$5.19	
INT'L INC. FUND (Jcray).....	\$23.23	(w) Western Growth Fd.....	\$2.18	
INT'L INC. FUND.....	\$23.23	(w) World Proprietary F.V.....	\$139.53	
INVEST ATLANTIC.....	\$10.70	(w) World Bond.....	\$12.10	
ITALIATRASA S.A. FUND.....	\$7.94	(w) Worldwide Securities.....	\$418.86	
JAPAN GR. WTH FUND.....	\$19.88	DM - Deutsche Mark - Es-ly-		
JAPAN GR. WTH FUND.....	\$19.88	nd - New. M.A. - Not available:		
JAPAN PACIFIC FUND.....	\$46.40			

<b>EDINE FLEMING:</b> (r) Jardine Japan Fund. 543.27 (r) Jardine Selection NV. 316.91		SF - Belgian francs; LF - Luxembourg francs; SF - Swiss francs; + - Offer prices: a - Asked: b - bid. Change P/V \$10 to \$1 per unit.
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## BOOKS

# THE HOME OF MAN

By Barbara Ward. Illustrated. W.W. Norton  
\$3.95, paper

Reviewed by Gladwin Hill

**N**EARLY half the cities in Latin America have neither piped water nor sewage systems; in Africa and Asia the proportion is even higher. In many of the world's cities, shanty-town squatters represent one-third to one-half of the population. Eighty per cent of the eight million people in Calcutta live on the basis of one room per family.

Such deprivation is not confined to the "developing" world. On the outskirts of Paris there are individual water faucets that serve 2,000 people. And in London, Rome, New York and scores of other U.S. cities there are, of course, conditions we would rather not think about.

The city is one of mankind's basic creations: a focus of life and aspirations—but now, after thousands of years, also a focus of inadequacies, tribulations and perplexities. How do we untangle urban—and conjunctive rural—problems? Is there any hope for overcoming urban woes and transforming cities into the serviceable and even idyllic instrumentalities that we have lately been promising?

These are the principal questions that Barbara Ward, the British economist, addresses in a book commissioned by the United Nations as a sort of key-note for the global Conference on Human Settlements ("Habitat") that will convene in Vancouver, British Columbia, on May 31.

Conventional routes for commentators on urban problems are either doomsday compilations of enormities or utopian panaceas that evoke only yawns or laughs at city halls. Miss Ward, noted for her insights and her engaging articulation of them, seems far clear of these futile simplifications. In a virtuoso display of familiarity with both

history and contemporary evolutions all the way from Tokyo to Massachusetts, she dissects community problems, scrutinizes their uses, and projects some plausible paths toward their solution. Cities, she observes, are undeniably but inevitable combine

"Globally, the truth that the present world population of 4.5 billion people has far made no considerable extension to the thousands who possess the most rapid the highest quality of clean water, falling infants, education, poor women."

The industrial city," she comments, "appears to have been so much planned for human purposes as simply beaten into the sort of shape by repeated strokes from gigantic hammers—hammer of technology and hammer of necessity, the overwhelming force of national interest, the relentless pursuit of economic well-being. We're all only too familiar with the resultant problems—slums, traffic pollution, urban repression—in the development suggests, dependent on the centralisation of man and things: the lemmings to cities and capital, the possibilities of fiction and employment. The forthcoming references prove out UN environmental, Stockholm, where it that community per a closer world be

tion to Previous Puzzle

MASSIVE WASLATE  
CONTACT GELATINE  
TOUGH OF THE POSE  
MENT TEM CES NOR  
LIE SERSH LINIA  
PRESENT LAGUARD  
ARNAS YANG  
REACT STITCH  
LID RUMSERRA  
DAMONES ABUL

ETIC PRINCIPLE  
SNARE STANLEY  
TTLER MARKERS

Gladwin Hill is a  
Times reporter.

# BRIDGE

—By Alan

South's opening bid on the diagramed deal showed a strong club suit, normally of six or more cards, since he was using the Precision System with one club as the strong opening bid. West passed, surprisingly. North bid two diamonds to ask South to clarify his hand, and East jumped pre-emptively to three hearts.

After West's three-spade bid, North cue-bid hearts, signaling a minor-suit slam. South, in control, and using a special device at his next turn. Four no-trump, by Partnership agreement, was not bid. South, but was a general slam suit cue-bid. Five no-trump asked South, and South cue-bid the minor, suits, and South cue-bid clubs. Notice that if South had held one more diamond and one less heart, six diamonds would have been a good spot.

...sitting at the two hands, one would be happy to be in six no-trump, which would be impracticable in view of the normal club break. And seven no-trump would be a highly desirable contract, since it would succeed almost as often as six no-trump. But it is the "almost" in the shape of a terrible diamond spilt, would apply here.

East doubled six clubs for no particular reason, an action he thought had cause to regret. West thought this was a lighter double, calling for an abnormal lead. Spades and hearts were

red suits and the

NORTH  
 ♠ 1105  
 ♥ A 5  
 ♦ A Q 9  
 ♣ A 2

WEST EAST  
 ♠ K Q 8 7 6 4  
 ♥ 8 7  
 ♦ 5  
 ♣ 9 5

SOUTH  
 ♠ A 3  
 ♥ 6 4 3  
 ♦ 10 9 8 7  
 ♣ 10 9 8

measured normal choices, so he led  
the singleton diamond. As the  
heart ace was still available as  
an entry to dummy after drawing  
trumps, South had no trouble.

If West had led a spade East  
would have ruffed and returned  
the heart king, driving out  
dummy's ace. This would beat the

Neither side was  
able. The bidding:

South.	West.	North.
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♠
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♣
4 ♣	Pass	4 ♣
4 N.T.	Pass	5 N.H.
6 ♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass

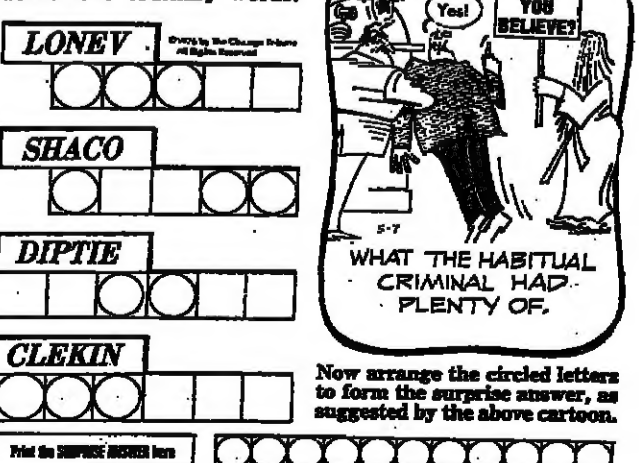
West led the diamond

NORTH  
 ♠ 11652  
 ♥ A 5  
 ♦ AQ98  
 ♣ A 2  
 WEST EAST  
 ♠ KQ98764 ♠  
 ♥ 8 7 ♠  
 ♦ 5 ♠  
 ♣ 965 ♠  
 SOUTH  
 ♠ A 3  
 ♥ 6 4 2  
 ♦ K J  
 ♣ KQ109  
 Neither side was  
 able. The bidding  
 South West North  
 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠  
 Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
 4 N.T. Pass 5 N.T.  
 6 ♠ Pass Pass  
 Pass Pass Pass  
 West led the diamond



## JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

**Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.**



(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: BOUND ENSUE OPAQUE FOMENT

Answers: You might see red before you do this!— STG!

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE KID SURE COVERS A LOT OF GROUND!"

مِلَّةٌ مِنْهُ لِيُصَلِّىَ







